Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 116 BOMBAY: THURSDAY MAY, 16, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to :
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
39, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Elliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisuma, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000.
Paid up Capital ..... Yen. 42,000,000.
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000.
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frenglien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are oppened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIGINAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Delhi, Amritsar, Rangoon, Tavoy, Colombo, Singapore, Penang, Kwala Lumpor, Ipoh, Klang, Serembam, Taiping, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, Kobe
JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.
Batavia, Sourabaya, Medan, Saigon, Haiphong, Cebu, Iloilo, Manila, Bangkok, Puket
NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hongkong, Howrah (Calcutta), Kandy, Karachi, Kota Bahru (Kelantan), Kwala Lumpor, Madras, Mauritius, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.
Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Colombo, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ipoh, Johore, Kobe, Kawla Lumpor, London, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Nagasaki, New York, Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Do. Hongkew, Singapore, Sourabaya, Taipeh Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yloilo, Yokohama
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 7,00,00,050/
CALLED UP CAPITAL 70,00,005/
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased an collected and every description of Bankin and exchange business undertaken.
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

CRUSADE
AGAINST
CONSUMPTION.
WONDERFUL CURES IN POONA DISTRICT.
Poona gentleman writes 3rd May:—
"My friend has spoken to me of the wonderful cure effected in his son by your medicine."
Another 2nd May:—
"I am exceedingly glad to read from yours of 28th that Rev. Walters' medicines have wrought such a marvellous change in your health within such a short time. I take delight in informing you that my wife has been declared by Doctor to be perfectly cured."
Another:—
"It is due to the medicine that I can stand the great strain of my work."
Patient ill many years, very weak and thin, poor appetite, terrible cough. Puts on weight rapidly and recently declared by eminent I.M.S. Doctor after examination: "Lungs perfectly sound."
Another consumption, asthma, chronic bronchitis. Completely cured. Strong and healthy. Large increase of weight.
Both the above were declared almost "HOPELESS" by eminent Doctor.
LIEUT.-COLONEL'S REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.
Writes 29th April:—
"On 20th April (a day after commencing the remedy) a distinct change for the better was felt, pains in the chest were no longer noticeable, breathing was free and your patient felt more brisk and alert, and commenced to sleep better and this improvement continues. Sputum has considerably lessened in quantity. I should like to say that I am greatly pleased with the result of the treatment up to the present."
VISIT TO BOMBAY.
FREE INTERVIEWS.
ORIENT HOTEL.
MAY, 17 and 18—Hours: 10 to 1 and 4 to 7 p.m
REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
LONAVLA.

SILK CONTROL
OF
THE WESTERN INDIA MARKETS
(1) Compare our prices"
(2) We stock only the best"
(3) We retail at wholesale rates"
SILKS
FOR
SARIES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
(*A Speciality*)
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.
(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs. Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF A CHEVROLET MOTOR CAR.

On SATURDAY, the 18th May, 1918, at 4-30 p.m (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at Girgaon Back Road, Sir Mangaldas Wadi, near Imperial Cinema, at the showrooms of H. K. Mitra, Automobile specialist and by his order and on account and at the risk of Mr. L. Roy Sampat.

1 Chevrolet Motor Car, 4 cylenders, 4 seater, completely overhauled, in perfect running order with a new Dixie magneto.

The above car is on view at the showrooms of the said H. K. Mitra.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES YARN OF SIMPLEX MILL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th May, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Sheth Gordhandas Ishwardas at his shop at Trambakanta Pydhonie and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Shah Jivanchand Tallackchand.

25 bales yarn No. 10½ of Simplex Mill each of 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and delivery order taken next day after sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th May, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHAT BAZAR NEAR KESHOWJI NAIK'S FOUNTAIN.

On SUNDAY, the 26th May at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house thereon built and standing assessed under Street No. 405-7 at Doongri Street on the west side of the Musjid Bunder in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 82 square yards some little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 829-1070 New No. 6567, Old Survey No. 100 and New Survey No. 2799 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towadrs the East by Chinch Bunder, on or towards the West by Doongri Street, on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Maneckji Muncherji Choksi, and on or towards the South by the property of Runchor Virji.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

P. S.—The above property realises Rs. 230 by way of monthly rent and will be sold under guarantee of Marketable Title.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th May, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Tele.: No. 3297.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction articles of precious jewellery and household furniture, in their office rooms, situated in Green Street, Fort, and the vicinity of the Bank of Bombay, at the account and risks of the parties concerned.

Valuable furniture such as sets of sofas and chairs for drawing rooms, up-to-date cupboards and almirahs, costly chairs and tables, for dressing, washing as well as writings, rolled top tables and the like.

Jewellery such as studded rings, roses, bracelets, necklaces, pudas, pearls and diamond bangles, pearl strings, and such others.

Besides these a lot of other articles like safes, antimony ware, typewriters, will be sold.

The articles are on view. The terms as usual.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th May, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 20th day of May, 1918, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder (near Port Trust's Revenue Offices).

A lot of Unserviceable Stores comprising:—

Broken cases and crates, bags of gunnies, old, pieces of bags in bundles, gunny bags, canvas water bags, bags sheetings, barrels, barrels staves and covers, nail kegs, rope old, old tins, barrel hoops, hoop iron old, water proof sheets, drums old, iron pieces and pipes, galvanized tubs, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 4 days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within seven days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th May, 1918.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL. UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0 Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.

LOST.

LOST—YESTERDAY evening, WHITE MALTESE POODLE (bitch), between Telegraph Office and Bori Bunder. Finder will be rewarded. Write to Box No. 273, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4340

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 5

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap. 6

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HINDU CLERK WANTED for correspondence, typewriting and general accounting. Apply stating salary with testimonial to a Japanese firm, MOGI & Co., Jackeria Masjid. 4324

WANTED for Hired Transport two ENGINEERS with knowledge of internal combustion oil engine, also 1st & 2nd Mate. Apply to the SENIOR MARINE TRANSPORT OFFICER, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. 4291

WANTED—A B. Com., knowing Hindi and an experienced GRADUATE, strong in Science and Mathematics for the Marwadi Vidyalaya High School, one year's binding necessary. State salary and forward testimonials to the SECRETARY. 4339

WANTED—Urgently for British East Africa, 4 ASSISTANT, 6 SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. 2 SHORT-HAND TYPISTS, COMPOUNDERS. Pay liberal. Apply personally with diplomas "EMPLOYMENT BUREAU," 34, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 4337

WANTED—A young energetic painstaking EUROPEAN or EURASIAN LADY CANVASSER for an Import and Export Firm in Bombay. Apply stating minimum salary and previous experience, to Box No. 256, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4280

WANTED—An INDIAN LADY GRADUATE, qualified to teach and take charge of Matriculation classes, one of patriotic and liberal views preferred. Please apply stating terms and experience to LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Indraprastha Girls High School, Delhi.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY for a Mercantile firm, two fast TYPISTS, starting pay Rupees thirty-five with prospects; knowing shorthand preferred. Apply sharp stating caste, age and past experience to Box No. 261, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 4301

WANTED for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri, for the preparation of road projects, an L.C.E. on a consolidated pay of Rs. 150 per mensem on the yearly Temporary Establishment. Apply with testimonials stating past experience to 'A. B. SPENCER, Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri District, Camp Khed. 4327

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced BILLIARD MARKERS. Apply at once BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA. 4352

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Competent SHORTHAND TYPIST for office work. Apply with terms to Box No. 266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4320

WANTED—CASHIER for a large Mill Office. Only men with experience and willing to give security or guarantee should apply stating salary required to Box No. 275, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4343

WANTED—A TYPIST, who can correspond independently, also Eurasians or Goanese SALESMEN, having experience in Mill Stores and Machinery. Apply Box No. 272, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4338

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED B. A. Bania youth seeks SERVICE in Cotton, Piece-goods or Share Broker's firm. Please write to Box No. 276, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4351

WANTED—TUITIONS in English and other subjects by an experienced undergraduate, morning or evening at Bandra. Apply Box No. 274, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4341

WANTED.

WANTED.—DAY ACCOMMODATION for Horse and Trap, or Motor, in the neighbourhood of Churchgate Street. Apply Box No. 245, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4240

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COAL ASHES, 30 to 35 carts load. For particulars apply to Box No. 260, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 4300

FOR SALE—DOBSON and BARLOW, LIMITED.—Thirteen single ROLLER GINS with all accessories complete, in full working order, used two seasons only. Apply to Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4052

FOR SALE—An ARAB entire free from marks (Panchkalyani) age five, height 14.1, and reliable horse broken to harness. Price Rs. 1,000. One VIS-A-VIS in perfect order, Rubber, Paint, lining and hood, quite new, electric light outside and inside Rs. 1,200. For particulars apply to S. V. CHAUDHARI, c/o Tent Factory, Tardeo. 4342

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club, at 6-30 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

AGENDA.

1. To receive the report of the Committee of the Western India Turf Club with reference to donations made to War and Relief Funds, Hospitals, Charitable Institutions, etc., for the year ending 31st March, 1918.
2. To discuss any other business that may be brought forward.

J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Poona, 2nd May, 1918. 4133

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POORER CLASSES ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME NO. 51.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 and 32 D of the above Act, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 32 B of the said Act made a Poorer Classes Accommodation Scheme in G Ward, Worli, Section of the City of Bombay. The area included within the Scheme is bounded as follows:—

On the East—By the Storm-water Channel.
On the North—By properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3021 (1-2), 3052 (1, 2, 4), 3051 (1-2).
On the West—By properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3213, 3210, 3208, 3209 (1-2), 3198 (9).
On the South—By properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3198 (10 part, 13 part), 3197 (1 part, 10 part) 3058 (3 part), 3057 (3 part, 4 part, 8 part, 7 part), 3015 (1 part, 2 part, 3 part, 4 part, 8 part, 9 part), 3014 part.

The Offices of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Land Manager's Plan No. 89 dated 2nd April, 1918) of the area comprised therein and the statement shewing the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

J. P. ORR.
Chairman.

Bombay, 1st May, 1918. 4215

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Captain of the Training Ship, "G. D. KENNEDY" will not be responsible for any debts incurred by the crew of his vessel. 4355

NOTICE.

IF NARSINGH PRASAD KAYASTH, of Cawnpore, who was lately working in the U. P. Motor Training School Lucknow, will put himself into communication promptly with Mr. SANDS, Superintendent, of Police at Bareilly, he will hear something to his advantage. 4345

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH FUND.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY has created a small Research Fund to assist investigators in various branches of knowledge. The Syndicate is prepared to receive applications from research workers for grants to help them in the work they are undertaking. Such grants will be made for expenses for purchase of material, for local expenses where investigation demands them, for the copying of documents or inscriptions, for working up of results, and similar purposes. Applications, giving full details regarding the work on which the applicant has been engaged, the applicant's qualifications for the work, the probable amount of the grant required and the purpose for which it is required, should be forwarded to the University Registrar so as to reach him not later than MONDAY, the 1st July, 1918.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR.
University Registrar.

3449

NOTICE.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

UNDER SECTION 65 of the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901, notice is hereby given that the Land Tax Assessment List for the year 1918-19 is ready for inspection and can be seen at the Municipal Office, Bandra, during office hours on any working day.

N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 13th May, 1918 4350

NOTICE.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR OPENING A PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON AND FOR SECURING SHOPS.

TO LET ON LEASE, very desirable space for a photographic saloon and commodious shops and show rooms, in course of erection on the site of the Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital at New Churney Road, a prominent and rising business locality. For plans and particulars apply to the undersigned.

A. L. COLACO,
A.M.I.C.E.I., L.C.E.,
Architect.

375, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 15th May, 1918. 4344

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ATMARAM KEROBA MANTRI has contracted to sell his half undivided share in the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the aisd property are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchasers, at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed without reference to the interests or claims, if any, of which no notice shall have been so received, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of vacant land of Foras tenure situate at Worlee in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,120 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New No. 12338 and New Survey No. 1/2778.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1918.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

4348

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PESTONJI NOWROJI KAPADIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client Mr. NANU NASSARWANJI BHARUCHA, the property hereinafter described. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lieu, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 8, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate at Hughes Road, Gamdevi, in the Walkeshwar Division of D Ward in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total sum of one thousand and for square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by Plot No. 8 on the Gamdevi Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, on the East by a service passage, on the South by Plot No. 10, on the Gamdevi Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and on the West by Hughes Road which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 9, on the Gamdevi Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement for the City of Bombay and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7335, 7310, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2881 (1), Street No. 1c and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor together with the building and premises erected and built thereon.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1918.

POCHA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4356

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHA TALAKSEY DHANJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to a purchaser, who is one of our clients.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to upon or in respect of the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, mortgage, charge, sale, trust, lease, lien, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will then be considered and deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land situate, lying and being at Fanswadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 148, New No. 1344, Old Survey No. 325 and New Survey No. 337, together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4705-4706-4707 and 4708 and Street Nos. 70-80-82-84-1-2 and 3 all which premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Krishnaji Sitaram Dimota, on or towards the South by the property of Madon Jagannath, on or towards the East by the Fanaswadi Lane aforesaid and on or towards the West by Zaoba's Oart.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1918.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4354

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. PESTONJI BEHERAMJI KAPADIA. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those several pieces or parcels of unsurveyed Khoti land or ground (the Khot whereof is Ahmedbhai Habibbhai) situate at lying and being at Malad, Pot Tukadi Bandra, Taluka Shatsti, Jilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, now made into one together with the Bungalow messuages and outhouses standing thereon being house No. 11 of Notified Area Malad Circle, known as "Jer Villa and the numbers and other particulars of which said pieces of land are as under:—

No	Dhep Phara	Akar	Local Fund	Area.
1 54	9	4-12-10	0-4-9	2919
2 54	7½	3-15-11	0-4-0	2311
3 57	½	0-4-3	0-4-0	2311
4 53	6.4	0-7-0	0-4-0	333 1/3

BOUNDARIES.

1. East partly land of Ahmedbhai Habibbhai and partly land of Anton Francis and ors. West land belonging to Sorabji Pirojsha Mehta, North land of Anton Francis and ors. South Merwey Malvan Road and land of Anton Francis.
2. East land of Hormasji Nasarwanji Kapadia and Bhudhi Jethia, West land of Mancherji Pestonji Choksi, North partly land of Bhudha Jethia and partly land of Ahmedbhai Habibbhai, South land of Bhivji Bhasker.
3. East partly land of Hormasji Nasarwanji Kapadia and partly land of Ahmedbhai Habibbhai, West land of Anton Francis and ors., north partly land of Ahmedbhai Habibbhai and partly land of Anton Francis South by Merwey Malvani Road.
4. East land of Jetun Mudank, West and South land of Bhivji Bhaskar and North land of Anton Francis Filip.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4346

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 838 of 1915.

WAMAN GOPAL WADEKAR .....Plaintiff
vs.
SHIVAJIRAO KRISHNARAO GAIKWAD ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 23rd day of August, 1917, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Mahableshwar on SATURDAY, the 18th day of May, 1918, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the Plaintiff and Defendant abovenamed to and in:—

LOT NO 1.—All that piece or parcel of Inam land with the Bunglow standing thereon situate on the Mahableshwar Hill in Mauje Sindhola of Taluka Jaolee in the Collectorate District of Satara, containing by admeasurement twelve acres and seventeen gunthas or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 29 and New Revision Survey No. 7 and bounded as follows, that is to say on the North by the Ridge of the Dock on the South by the Satara Road and semi Public Road on the East by Satara Road and semi Public Road and on the West by "Sindhola," the property of the Chief of Miraj which said land messuage and hereditaments were formerly called and known by the name of "East End" and are, now known by the name of "South View."

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of land. Inam land, nearly opposite to premises hereinbefore firstly described situate at Mahableshwar Hill in Mauje Sindhola of Taluka Jaolee in the Collectorate District of Satara, containing by admeasurement twenty-four acres and nineteen gunthas or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 27 and New Revision Survey No. 9 and bounded as follows that is to say on the North by the property of H. H. the Aga Khan, on the South by the Blue Valley or Folkland Road, on the East by the Satara Road and on the West by Government ground and nallah, which said land hereditaments and premises are called and known by the name of "Alice Cottage."

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Amin and Desai Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 61, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1918.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BALKRISHNA KEROBA MANTRI, RAMCHANDRA BHASKER MANTRI, DAMODAR GANESH and PANDURANG BHASKER DESAI, the guardians of the property of Kashinath Keroba Mantri, a minor, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property belonging to the said minor. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchasers, at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed without reference to the interests or claims, if any, of which no notice shall have been so received, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of vacant land of Foras tenure, consisting of nine batty fields called Gowachi Khar, or Telathchi Khar, situate at Worlee in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6903 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New No. A/12190, New Survey No. 1/2776.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1918.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

4347

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANEKCHAND VANAJI MAGANLAL JETHALAL and KASTOORCHAND BANAJI, carrying on business in partnership in the name and firm of MAGANLAL KASTURCHAND & Co., and DALICHAND TARACHAND, VANICHAND POONAMCHAND and PREMCHAND BHAGWANJI, carrying on business in partnership in the name and firm of Dewa Natha & Co., have contracted to sell to our client SHAIK DADDOO MIA SHAIK ZAINOODIN, the undermentioned property:

Any persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 2nd Cooper Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 179 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3171, New No. A/9513, Old Survey No. 1191 and New Survey No. 4546, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7929 and Street Nos. 33-20 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Chella Dharma and others, on or towards the West by the property of Framji Dorabji Moos, on or towards the North by the said 2nd Cooper Street and on or towards the South by the 1st Cooper Street.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1918.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4353

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-Night at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

THE LATE
Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER
Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER
Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER
WITH
Miss HILDA MOORE
And Full London Company.
In a six-reel screen version of
Sir ARTHUR PINERO'S
Celebrated Stage Success
THE
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"

The tragedy of a woman who sought in vain to put herself right with society.

THE
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"

This is Sir George's first appearance on the screen. He achieves a great success.

London Press "Critic" says: "Sir George's great histrionic powers are fully revealed, and it is remarkable that the absence of the spoken word is hardly noticed. The picture is a Gem, a "tour de force," which defies criticims because of its perfection in every detail.

AMUSEMENTS.

DON'T MISS
THE Best Show in Town TO-NIGHT At same Old Prices.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
At 6-30 To-night At 10 p.m.
THE
Gaiety Revue & Comedy Co.
Presents
A NEW PARSEE BURLESQUE
(Produced by Steve Buckingham)
MERWANJI'S MATRIMONIAL MISADVENTURE
OR
— THE TRIAL BY JURY —
Introducing
NEW SONGS
NEW DANCES
NEW BURLESQUE
& NEW BUSINESS
SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER
From beginning to end
Preceded by
COLOSSAL VARIETIES
by
THE GAIETY STARS
including
STEVE & ETHEL
Comedy Duo
THE MUSICAL SHIRLEYS
PRESENTING AN ENTIRE
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
— etc. etc. —
ROLL ON TO-NIGHT
TO
THE GAIETY AT 6-30 & 10
TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT
THE GREAT GALA NIGHT.

THE EXCELSIOR
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA Co.
In all the Leading London Musical Successes.
TO-NIGHT THURSDAY 16th May
The Alhambra Theatre Triumph
THE
"BING BOY'S ARE HERE"
(2nd Edition)
FRIDAY 17th MAY
The Highly Successful Musical Comedy
"CARMINETTA"
SATURDAY 18th MAY
A Fantastic Musical Play in 3 Acts
"THE ARCADIANS"
SUNDAY 19th MAY at 5-30 p.m.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
The Alhambra Theatre Triumph
"THE BING BOYS"
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 P M.
"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"
FINAL FOUR EPISODES.

IMPERIAL
Last Chapters of the Popular Film:
"THE FATAL RING"
in which the story is brought to a happy conclusion.
PATHE'S "HISTORY OF THE WAR"
dealing with the rally of French Colonial troops; the French Navy and Air Service.
Pathe Gazette: Luke Comic
Daily: 7, 8-45, 10-30. Matinees: Saturday 5 & Sunday 3-30 & 5.
LOOK OUT FOR NEW SERIAL BEGINNING SHORTLY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL

For a season of five nights only.

FREDERIC SHIPMAN

PRESENTS THE

FANTASTICS

Miles and Miles of Music
Mirth and Smiles.

Miss Nellie Black Violinist and Vocalist.
Miss Hilda Felstead Comedienne.
Miss Elsie Black Flautist and Piccolo Soloist.
Miss Mary Macfarlane Business Manager.

Complete change of Programme every second night.

PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2 & 1.

Booking at Rose & Co. to-morrow morning.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Audience taken by storm by the great film

—"CAMILLE"—

the film version of Sarah Bernhardts great success, written by Alexandre Dumas

"The Lady of the Camelias"

A classic story full of poignant situations and the real elements of human drama, magnificently produced and superbly acted, featuring the greatest film actress alive

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

Presented by **Mr. E. H. Du CASSE**

Produced by the World Film Corporation—in Five Parts.

Priceless Comic. **Pathe Gazette.**

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10.

Popular Prices:	Stalls One Rupee.	Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

NEXT CHANGE ON SUNDAY with "THE COME-BACK."

THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM, TRAM TERM.

To-night and during the week at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

THE GREAT RAILWAY SERIAL

The Girl and the Game

Episodes—4—5—6

to-gether with

The Universal Screen Magazine

and

A Sparkling Comic.

CONSTIPATION

The Greatest Enemy of Human Body and Root Cause of all Diseases.

If you wish to avoid send for the Booklet

Constipation, its Cause and Prevention.

By Bernarr Macfadden, the greatest American Drugless Healer and Physiculturist.

Illustrated in Art Cover Re. 1-10.

Also

MILK DIET, and how to use it. By Macfadden and Dr. Porter. Re. 1-10.

BOOKS ON PERSONAL PURITY

For Boys .. .. .. at Re. 1-12
For Girl .. .. .. „ „ 1-12
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KAREZZA or Ethics of Marriage. by Dr, Alice Stockholm, M.D. .. Rs. 3-8

OLD AGE

ITS CAUSE and PREVENTION.

The Story of an Old Body and Face made Young

BY SANDFORD BENNETT

"The Man who grew Young at Seventy"

And who has devised special Exercises to be taken in Bed.

Most helpful Book to all Men and Women.

400 pages richly illustrated. Price Rs. 5-8.

Sole Agents: **B. P. MADON,** Health Home SANTA CRUZ, Branch: 297, Hornby Road, Fort.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 13th:

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		2,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..		70
„ „ Sales of East Indian		70
„ „ Imports		17,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value ..		21.70
Egyptian F.G.F. spot		29.40
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	July	26.30
	Oct.	25.64
	Jan.	25.46
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	25.60
	Oct.	24.60

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 13th.

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
May	21.88+3
June	21.55+7
July	21.00+1
August	20.45 —4
Sept.	20.05

Old Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price:
May	20.85
May-June	20.77 +25
June-July	20.69

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, May 13th:

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price
May	29.20
June	28.80 —10
July	28.50

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 13th:

M.G. Bengal Good	16.42
„ „ Fully Good	16.92
„ „ Fine	17.29
No. 1 Oomra Good	17.62
„ „ Fully Good	18.32
„ „ Fine	18.68
Broach Good	20.45
„ Fully Good	20.70
„ Fine	20.95
Scinde Good	16.41
„ Fully Good	16.91
„ Fine	17.28

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 15.

This morning the nominal rate quoted for Fine Broach May and July was Rs. 712 and Rs. 718 respectively. The Marwadi Bazaar opened at Rs. 707, became easier and declined to Rs. 704. Later on business was done at Rs. 706 at Coloba the market closed at Rs. 708.

In the ready market there is a good enquiry for stapled cotton otherwise. There is little doing.

QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Fine Broach	May	Rs.	708
Fine Khamgaon Akola	„	„	650
Fully Good Bengal	„	„	540
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	„	712
„ M. G. Coompta	„	„	726
„ „ Westerned	„	„	692

QUOTATION 10-30 P M,

May Fine 705/8.
July 711.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 15TH MAY 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	617	602	547	497	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	612	597	542		„
M.G. Wardha Hingunghat ..		659	592		„
M.G. Nag ore ..		662	639		„
M.G. Yeotmal ..		662			„
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ..		672			„
M.G. Asaroti ..		687			„
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		682	662		„
M.G. Khandesh ..			662		„
M.G. Muthia ..		710	702		„
M.G. Kadi Viramgam ..			705		„
M.G. Broach ..		607	682		„

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 15th May 1918.

Cotton	8 448 bales.
Wheat	22,245 cwts.
Linseed	20,753 „
Rape, &c.	1 950 „
Gingellyseed	330 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	125 „
Castorseed	3,247 „
Rice	24,115 „
Myrabollams	3,391 „
Cottonseed	772 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	6,205 „
Jowar	165 „
Maize	190 „
Barley	3,905 „

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 15th May, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.) ..	617	602	547	497	Ready
Scinde-Punjab .. (M.G.)	612	597	542	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	667	582	..	Ready
Akola Khamg .. Fair-StapleM.G.	..	667	637	..	Ready
Amraoti (M.G.)	..	682	642	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G)	..	672	652	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	672	652	..	Ready
Nagpore Kamptl (M.G.)	..	682	662	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	682	662	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.) ..	715	710	702	..	Ready
Kadi Viramgam(M.G)	..	..	700	..	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar.	..	..	..	715	Ready
Compta (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	740	Ready
	..	..	..	..	

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, May 15th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	3,138-12
Total up-to-date	27,57,235-8

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, May 15th 1918.—1 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs:	a:	p:	Ball Delivery. Rs	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80 ..	53	0	0	7	11	0
„ „ Cawnpore 70-80	52	0	0	7	10	0
„ Karachi Bangla ..	52	0	0	7	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	7	3	0	7	9	0
„ Cawnpore ..	7	0	0	7	6	0
„ Yellow Cawnpore ..	7	4	0	7	10	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7	13	0	8	3	0
„ Thin ..	7	7	0	7	13	0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	82	0	0	..	..	..
„ Gajar 75-25 ..	85	0	0	..	..	..
„ Gajar 50-50 ..	84	0	0	..	..	..
„ Black ..	80	0	0	..	..	..
Poppyseed, White ..	9	11	0	10	1	0
Groundnuts ..	43	0	0	..	..	..
Mowraseed ..	5	0	0	5	6	0
Barley ..	36	8	0	5	4	0
Castorseed ..	47	0	0	9	10	0

Forward:	Rs.	as.	p
Wheat April-May ..	7	6	9
Linseed May ..	8	3	3

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay May 15th 1918:

	Rate per lb:		
Davids No. 10	As.	16	2
Shapurji No 10	„	15	2
Simplex No. 10	„	15	1
Edward No. 10	„	15	1
Light Houses No. 6½ ..	„	13	8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 15th 1918.

	Market Rates:		
Bank Telegraphic	1	5	15½
„ Demand ..	1	6	1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1	6	7
Fcs. Demand			204
American Dollars			219
Hongkong „			208½
Shanghai „			299½
Japan „			145½
Singapore „			155½

Market steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 29-6.
Sovereign Rs. 17-12-6.
Silver ready ex-duty Rs. 113-10.
Silver 1st Sett Rs. 113-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' sight drafts 1/6 7/16.
Bank demand on France Fr. 204.
3 Months' sight Francs Fr. 210½.
D .D. on Hongkong Rs. 208-4.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 299-8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145.
60 Days' sight Japan Rs. 140-8.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 279.
Band demand on Singapore Rs. 155-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES:

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War loan 1929-47 91-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 63-8.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 74.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 74.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened quiet but improved during the course of the day and closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,870, Swadeshi 1,945, Simplex 785, Swan 705, Shapurji 127-8, Pearls 600, Morarji 2,900, M. Petit 2,100, New City 1,075, New Greats 345, Madhavji 2,220, Luxmi Cotton 1,630, Kohinoor 1,545, Kasturchand 1,225, Finlay 515, Fazulbhoy 790, David 562-8, Currimbhoy 395, Crescent 241-4, Century 442-8, Nagpur 2,450, Bombay United 910, Katni ordy. 242-8, Tata ordy. 243-12, x.d., Alcocks 865, Bombay Steam 305, Tata Hydro. 1,250.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,882-8, Swadeshi 1,945, Simplex 782-8, Swan 705, Shapurji 127-8, Pearls 602-8, Morarji 3,000, M. Petit 2,000, New Great 345, Madhavji 2,220, Luxmi Cotton 1,620, Kohinoor 1,545, Kasturchand 1,200, Ind. Bleaching 165, Finlay 515, Fazulbhoy 792-8, David 560, Currimbhoy 395, Crescent 240, Nagpur 2,450, Century 440, Bombay United 915, Bombay Dyeing 1,365, Advance 1,275, Katni ordy. 245, Tata ordy. 243-12 x.d., Tata old defd. 1,085, Tata New ordy. 95, prem., Tata New defd. 310, Alcocks 865, Bombay Burma 725, Bombay Steam 305, Bombay Tramway 357-8, Tata Hydro. 1,250.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 11th May 1918.

	Total for the week. Rs:	Total to date. Rs:
Approximate Earnings for week ending 11th May 1918 ..		
G.I.P. Rly	21,23,200	1,30,87,500
A.D.C. Rly	65,000	3,75,300
B.K. Rly	4,300	25,700
C.B. Rly	5,600	35,800
Total ..	21,98,100	1,35,24,200
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 11th May 1917		
G.I.P. Rly	19,08,660	1,24,08,058
A.D.C. Rly	61,105	3,47,591
B.K. Rly	3,038	22,293
C.B. Rly	5,444	34,449
Total ..	19,78,247	1,28,12,791
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	+2,14,540	+6,79,442
A.D.C. Rly	+3,895	+27,609
B.K. Rly	+1,262	+3,407
C.B. Rly	+156	+951

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week: Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 11th May 1918 ..	16,900	1,07,000
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 11th May 1917	12,139	66,581
Increase or Decrease	+4,761	+40,419

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 11th May 1918.	3,700	20,400
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 11th May 1917.	2,417	16,776
Increase or Decrease	+1,283	+3,624

Pachora Jamner Railway.

(Pachora Shendurni Section.)

	Total for the week: Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 11th May 1918 ..	1,000	3,600
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 11th May 1917.	..	..
Increase or Decrease	..	..

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 15.

The disturbance in the Arabian Sea has apparently continued to travel in the north-westerly direction and has given moderately heavy rain in the west of the Peninsula. There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bombay Deccan, Malabar, Madras Deccan, local in Upper Burma, Central India east, Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Central Provinces, Konkan and north Madras coast. The chief amounts are:—Table Island two inches, Kyaukpyu one and half, Jalpaiguri four, Gorakhpur, Gulbarga, Ahmadnagar one and half, Poona, Sholapur three quarters, Mangalore three, Calicut, Cochin, one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Bihar and United Provinces and decrease in the west of the Peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 15th May 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded Humidity continues in defect in the extreme north. Day temperature is above normal generally and the maximum at Multan rose to 114 deg. F. yesterday; night temperature is above the average at most stations, the excess amounting to 12 deg. F. at Malatan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Jhansi; night temperature is locally above the average in the west.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in considerable defect in upper Sind and in slight defect in north-west Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal except in lower Sind; the maximum at Jacobabad was 119 deg. F. yesterday. Night temperature is also above the average in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is above normal in north Gujarat and Central India West; night temperature is in excess in the latter area.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 0.43in. of rain and Raipur 0.21in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Nagpur; night temperature is above normal in the north-western districts and below it at Akola and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.40in. of rain. Skies are overcast or nearly overcast. Humidity is above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen; the chief amounts being Ahmednagar 1.37in., Poona 0.72in., Sholapur 0.86in. and Hyderabad 0.30in.. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal nearly everywhere. Day temperature is in defect at Malegaon and Poona; night temperature is below normal in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and a few showers are reported from the Konkan and the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been heavy on the north Malabar coast, Mangalore reporting 3.04in. Unsettled conditions continue in the Arabian Sea but they seem to be further away from the coast.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in Malabar and increase in the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of May, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Diffr. from diy.	Rainfall. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—							
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (May) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask ..	92.1	77.2	94	..	..	8.66	+5.99
Do. (May) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (May) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—							
Multan ..	113.6	89.7	39	..	..	3.05	+1.25
Rawalpindi ..	104.5	69.5	27	..	..	19.66	+8.93
Lahore ..	110.1	78.5	45	..	..	4.25	+0.14
Hissar ..	111.9	81.8	48	..	..	1.13	..
Ambala ..	106.9	82.1	69	..	..	4.08	—2.12
Delhi ..	105.7	80.9	68	..	..	1.33	—2.09
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri ..	107.8	82.1	60	..	..	0.91	—1.67
Jhansi ..	112.6	83.8	42	..	..	0.28	—1.73
Cawnpore ..	104.6	83.5	63	..	..	1.11	—1.13
Allahabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—							
Jacobabad ..	119.1	76.2	10	..	..	1.14	—0.24
Karachi ..	89.2	81.2	79	..	..	1.54	—0.07
Ajmer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaipore ..	111.5	88.6	35	..	..	0.34	—1.43
Kotah ..	110 2	89.8	25	..	..	0.10	—1.36
Mount Abu ..	92.0	75.6	17	..	..	0.15	—1.35
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj ..	104.6	78.1	58	..	..	0.15	—0.43
Dwarka ..	88.3	80.7	88	..	..	0	—0.69
Veraval ..	85.9	80.6	89	..	..	0	—0.49
Rajkot ..	107.8	77.0	50	..	..	0	—0.55
Bhavnagar Para ..	106.8	82.8	64	..	..	0	—0.76
Surat ..	97.5	81.1	72	..	..	0.03	—0.42
Ahmedabad ..	112.2	81.7	56	..	..	0	—0.46
Deesa ..	112.5	79.9	57	..	..	0	—0.57
Neemuch ..	106.7	82.6	48	..	..	0.53	—0.42
Indore ..	108.1	83.3	74	..	..	0.39	—0.65
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore ..	106.2	86.1	33	..	..	1.30	—1.73
Saugor ..	108.4	84.0	28	..	..	0.24	—2.44
Hoshangabad ..	110.1	86.6	42	..	..	0.42	—1.57
Khandwa ..	109.0	84.5	41	..	..	0.04	—1.31
Akola ..	109.2	74.5	66	0.43	0.92	..	—1.29
Amraoti ..	104.8	78.3	55	..	..	1.77	—0.64
Nagpur ..	102.6	82.0	54	..	..	0.60	—2 65
Chanda ..	107.7	83.2	60	..	..	0.72	—2.92
Raipur ..	104.3	77.1	68	0.21	2.19	..	—0.93
KONKAN—							
Bombay ..	89.4	81.4	82	..	..	1.68	+1.03
Ratnagiri ..	88.1	81.5	77	..	..	1.11	+0.27
Marmugao ..	89.9	77.9	93	0.04	6.36	..	+4.15
Karwar ..	91.3	78.9	88	0.40	1.98	..	—0.58
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon ..	103.7	76.6	43	..	..	2.72	+1.49
Ahmednagar ..	98.9	68.7	93	1.37	..	6.83	+5.04
Poona ..	95.5	71.5	83	0.72	..	6.23	+4.29
Sholapur ..	105.0	72.7	89	0.86	..	2.52	+0.05
Bijapur ..	100.0	72.2	80	0.20	..	1.43	—0.96
Belgaum ..	88.3	68.7	93	0.05	..	8.19	+3.56
Aurangabad ..	101.9	74.1	58	0.11	..	1.65	—0.16
Nizamabad (Indur).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad ..	102.1	72.8	75	0.30	..	4.08	+0.56
MALABAR AND CEYLON							
Mangalore ..	82.5	75.9	97	3.04	..	6.41	+0.52
Calicut ..	84.2	75.6	91	0.80	..	19.78	+6.11
Cochin ..	87.1	75.5	85	0.94	..	22.65	+3.20
Colombo ..	86.4	76.2	95	0.16	..	29.55	—13.45
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam ..	95.3	81.2	39	..	..	13.74	+5.86
Bellary ..	101.2	73.7	99	0.40	..	3.40	—0.66
Cuddapah ..	100.6	80.6	73	..	..	5.78	—0.10
Madras ..	100.2	79.4	59	..	..	22.35	+0.27
Bangalore ..	89.0	69.8	75	..	..	6.46	—0.82
Coimbatore ..	89.6	74.5	63	..	..	11.88	+3.98
Trichinopoly ..	102.1	79.8	59	..	..	8.76	—3.86
Negapatam ..	97.2	81.3	67	..	..	38.04	+7.09

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FOR PARTICULARS AND PRICE APPLY TO:—

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TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th May 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr. ..	29.685 Inches
Temperature of Air ..	83.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	79.9 „
Dew Point ..	78.6 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.842 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ..	8.8 „
Maximum temperature of Air ..	89.4 „
Minimum do. do. ..	80.0 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	SSE,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	107 Miles.
Fall of Rain ..	0.05 Inch.
Total fall during month ..	0.22 „
Do. do. year ..	1.68 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 15th May ..	0.00 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time: h:	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time: h:	m.	Depth on Still. ft:	in:
	May					May				
Wed.	15	m 2	3	25	10	15	m 8	0	16	7
		2	54s	27	8		9	13a	19	3
Thur	16	m 2	52	24	10	16	m 8	43	17	10
		3	40a	26	8		10	16a	19	8
Fri.	17	m 3	47	24	1	17	m 9	30	19	1
		4	26a	25	9		11	23a	19	9
Sat.	18	m 4	52	23	7	18	m 10	28	20	1
		5	16a	25	1					
Sun.	19	m 6	10	23	6	19	m 0	30	19	7
		6	14a	24	9		m 11	56	20	9
Mon.	20	m 7	37	23	10	20	m 1	22	19	2
		7	10a	24	9		1	12a	20	10
Tues.	21	m 8	37	24	7	21	m 2	1	18	6
		8	2a	24	11		2	9a	20	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise:	Sunset:
May 15 (Wednesday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m.
„ 16 (Thursday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m.
„ 17 (Friday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m.
„ 18 (Saturday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m.
„ 19 (Sunday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7m.
„ 20 (Monday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7m.
„ 21 (Tuesday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7m.

Phases of the Moon:—Last quarter 1918 May 4d. 3h. 56.2m. a.m.; New Moon 10d. 6h. 30.9m. p.m.; First quarter 18d. 1h. 44.3m. a.m.; Full Moon 26d. 4h. 4.4m. a.m.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DOCTRINE OF ACCELERATION.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF HINDU L W

(Before Justices Shah and Marten.)

Dodbasappa R. Nargund (Original Defendants)

v.

Basawaneppa Shivingappa (Original Plaintiff.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. L. C. Crump, District Judge of Belgaum. The facts of the case are given in the following judgments of their Lordships:—

Justice Shah observed:—The facts material to the point arising in this second appeal are briefly these. One Shivlingappa died leaving a widow Chinava and two daughters Nilava and Gangava surviving him. The widow made a gift of the property inherited by her from her husband to Nilava on the 8th December, 1910. She subsequently adopted the present plaintiff on the 14th December, 1911. The plaintiff sued to recover the property given to Nilava by way of gift from her heirs, who were the defendants. The defendants contended that Nilava had acquired an absolute and indefeasible title to the property before the adoption. The trial Court held that the gift was not binding on the plaintiff and decreed the plaintiff's claim. The lower Appellate Court confirmed the decree of the trial Court.

VALIDITY OF THE GIFT.

The point raised in the appeal before us relates to the validity of the gift. It is not disputed that the alienation by way of gift cannot be supported on the ground of legal necessity. It is urged, however, on behalf of the appellants that the gift being of the entire estate of the widow in favour of one of the two next reversioners, it accelerates the estate of the next heir and is valid on that ground. It is also contended that the gift was made with the consent of the other next reversioner Gangava. On behalf of the respondent it is urged that the gift does not relate to the entire estate of the widow, that Gangava never consented to the gift, that the consent of a female reversioner, cannot be treated as a valid consent, and that the gift in favour of one of the two reversioners cannot be supported on the ground of the acceleration of the reversion. It is clear that Mr. Desai's contention as to the entire estate not being the subject matter of the gift must be disallowed. In the lower Courts the case has been dealt with on the footing that the gift related to the entire estate of the widow. The provision in the deed of gift as to the maintenance of the widow is not obligatory, and it does not detract from the gift. It is clear that for the purpose of this case the deed must be taken to relate to the whole of the widow's estate. As regards the consent of Gangava, it is clear that it was not pleaded in the lower Courts. The plea raised in the lower Courts was that Nilava alone was the next reversioner. That plea has been disallowed, and it is common ground now that the next reversioners at the date of the gift were the two daughters. The alleged consent is supported by the statement of Gangava; but the trial Court disbelieved her altogether, and it was not suggested in the lower Appellate Court that the view of the trial Court was wrong. The contention as to Gangava's consent must be disallowed, and Mr. Mulgaokar's argument as to the validity of the gift must be considered on the footing that Gangava did not consent to the gift.

RIGHT OF NON-CONSENTING REVERSIONER.

It seems to me that the surrender of the entire estate of the widow in favour of one, the two persons constituting the next reversion without the consent of the other cannot be accepted as valid. In Behari Lal v. Madho Lal (L. R. 19 I. A. p. 30), their Lordships of the Privy Council observe as follows:—"It may be accepted that according to Hindu Law the widow can accelerate the estate of the heir by conveying absolutely and withdrawing her life-estate. It was essentially necessary to withdraw her own life-estate, so that the whole estate should get vested at once in the guarantee. The necessity of the removal of the obstacle of the life-estate is a practical check on the frequency of such conveyances." As I understand these observations, the withdrawal of the life-estate must be effective in order to accelerate the reversion. In my opinion there can be no effective withdrawal of the life-estate in favour of one of the heirs without the consent of the other. It would be open to the reversioner, who is not a consenting party, to sue to have the alienation of the entire estate without legal necessity declared as inoperative beyond the widow's lifetime. It is clear that the right of the non-consenting reversioner cannot be prejudiced by such an alienation. In this case though the widow purported to convey her whole estate to Nilava, there was no effective withdrawal of the whole of her life-estate. Assuming that the gift would be valid as to a moiety, so far as Nilava's reversionary interest is concerned, the conveyance would have no effect for the purposes of acceleration, as the whole estate would not vest in Nilava. In the absence of the consent of Gangava it is clear that the gift in favour of Nilava cannot be supported as accelerating the reversion. The life-estate of the widow is not destroyed by such a conveyance.

In this view of the case it is not necessary to consider, and I wish not to be understood as expressing any opinion as to (a) whether a gift of the entire estate of the widow in favour of one of the two next reversioners with the consent of the other would be valid as accelerating the reversion, (b) whether the consent of a female reversioner, can be treated as a valid consent like the consent of any male reversioner, and (c) whether any absolute conveyance in favour of the next reversioners involving a withdrawal by the widow of the whole of her life-estate is binding upon a subsequently adopted son.

I would, therefore, dismiss the appeal and confirm the decree of the lower Appellate Court with costs.

JUSTICE MARTEN'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Marten in the course of his judgment referring to the point whether the deed operated as an acceleration of Nilava's contingent moiety, said:—"This was the only point seriously urged before us in the brief argument for the appellants. The answer to it is, I think simple, viz., that the widow would thus retain her interest in the other moiety. Accordingly the alleged surrender would not satisfy the restriction laid down by the Judicial Committee in 19 I. A. 30 and requoted in 35 I. A. p. 1, viz., that the surrender should be absolute and complete and that the whole limited estate should be withdrawn, a restriction that would guard against the injurious result that would follow if the rule were not so qualified. That restriction negatives I think an acceleration of a fraction of the estate and, I may refer to 17 Cal. 896 at p. 901, 34 Bom. 165 at p. 170, 40 Cal. 721 at p. 752-3, and 41 Bom. 93 at pp. 103, 106 and 117 in support of the view I take. I however express no opinion as to whether 41 Bom. 93, can be entirely reconciled with the decision of the Privy Council in 35 I. A. 1. Apart from authority this restriction appears only reasonable for at the date of the deed exhibit 18 it would seem unfair to deprive Gangava without her consent or even her knowledge of her contingent interest in Nilava's moiety. Further, if a partition is to be effected out of Court, the consent of all should *prima facie* be obtained. In the present case I gather that Nilava predeceased her mother. Apart then from the adoption Gangava might in certain contingencies have succeeded to the whole property.

In the result therefore I would hold that the deed exhibit 18 was inoperative against the subsequently adopted son. Consequently in my judgment the appeal fails and ought to be dismissed with costs. I should perhaps add that as Gangava is not a party to this action she will not technically be bound by its result."

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE

TIMBER CONTRACTOR ON TRIAL.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Kilcoin of the C. I. D. charged Kurban Hoosein Badrudin Safari, a Borah contractor, with offering illegal gratification to Captain G. W. D. Breadon, Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies) Indian Munitions Board.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, bar-at-law, with Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the accused.

Captain Breadon being examined said that the accused was a contractor and supplied bamboos to the Munitions Board. The first contract was given to him on the 9th July, 1917. On the morning of the 24th February last a cooly went to Captain Breadon's house at No. 6, Club Road, with a basket of fruits and a letter. Captain Breadon opened it, the envelope of which contained other envelopes. The letter had been written by the accused. On opening one of the envelopes in the presence of his servant, it was found to contain four G. C.. notes for Rs. 100 each, and two more for Rs. 50 each. He took down the numbers of the notes on the reverse of the letter, and placed them back in the envelope.

Continuing, Captain Breadon said that about this time, the accused had contracts for pickets, but he was supplying very unsatisfactorily. The accused's notice was drawn to it. He had received certain information from Lieut. Wallace who passed or rejected materials in the first instance. Consequently he questioned the accused in regard to certain alleged conduct of a storekeeper who had absconded, and the accused made a statement.

Continuing further, Captain Breadon said he told the cooly to take back the basket of fruits. He kept the letters, envelopes and notes. The same evening he reported the matter to Sir L. Hepper, Controller of Munitions Board. Before that, at about 11-30 a.m., the same day, he was rung up on the telephone by the accused, who asked him why he had returned the basket of fruits. Witness gave no explanation, and asked him to ring off. The accused rang up soon afterwards. Witness asked his servant to answer the call. The servant informed him that the accused had rung up and wanted to speak to him. His answer was that there was no necessity for him to speak to the accused. Then he asked the servant to make a note of what he had seen and heard. After the cooly had gone, he looked out of the window and saw a man on the footpath, whom he recognised as the accused. He did not go near the latter, but from the latter's general appearance, he would say that it was the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness said that the Munitions Board had a contract with Goolamali Badrudin Safari and Co. There was no written contract. He placed orders with the firm and they confirmed them by letters.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

TENANT v. LANDLORD.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

As the Esplande Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. H. B. Spencer, pleader, charged his landlord Mr. Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam and Musa Jusab, his "mistry", with mischief and wrongful restraint, Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. G. Velinker, instructed by Mr. Darasha Mehta of Messrs. Payne and Co. defended the accused.

Mr. Keshav A. Joshi, a Vakil of the High Court, examined by Mr. Kanuga, said he had his office on the same floor as Mr. Spencer's, for which he paid Rs. 21 in 1917. The room stood in the name of his brother, who was served with a notice on the 29th November, 1917, by the accused. At the interview he and others had with the landlord, the latter said the photographer was to pay Rs. 150, but that if they paid Rs. 125 for the whole floor he would reconsider the matter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said the debris was still there on the third instant.

Visram Krishnaji, a peon in the employ of Mr. Spencer, identified the first accused as the man he had seen in a motor car near the premises on the day in question.

Mr. Pirojsha Hormusji, a photographer, examined by Mr. Velinker, said he agreed in October last to rent the premises. At the beginning of November he had a conversation with the landlord and told him he wanted to have certain alterations done. He wanted the premises for a photographic studio and wanted to have better arrangements made for light. He pointed out to the landlord's architects what alterations he wanted. He insisted upon having a glass roof and other alterations. Subsequently a difference of opinion occurred between him and the landlord, and a correspondence ensued.

Further hearing was adjourned to 1st June.

POLICE FIRE ON MOB.

DISTURBANCE AT RECRUITING IN MULTAN DISTRICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 14.

A slight disturbance occurred on the 6th instant near Salsadar in the Lodhran Tehsil of the Multan district, where a mob armed with axes and sticks collected and attempted to surround the police, who had arrested (under the orders of the first class magistrate incharge of the "ilaka") some local headmen charged with an illegal attempt to prevent recruits from enlisting. The police, who were in a critical position, were compelled to fire on the mob, which then broke and flew pursued by the police, who arrested some thirty persons, including two or three wounded. The matter is being investigated and no further trouble is anticipated.

"CASE COMPOUNDED."

PROSECUTION DENIES DEFENCE STATEMENT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing of the case, in which Mr. Ardeshar B. Chothia, of the Committee of the Children's Refuge, charged Ramsing Virsinhji, chauffeur in the employ of Mr. Darasha B. Mehta, with voluntarily causing hurt to Sagirthi, a girl aged 10, niece of the accused's wife, on the 11th and 14th April last, came up yesterday morning.

Mr. Chothia was not present in the Court when the names of the parties were called out, and Mr. M. De Cruz, pleader, who appeared for the accused, stated that the case had been compounded out of Court by the parties aggrieved. He might say that Mr. Chothia had been downstairs.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused under section 345 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

"CASE NOT COMPOUNDED."

Immediately afterwards Mr .Chothia appeared in Court, and learning that an order had been passed in the case, addressed the Magistrate that he had not compounded the case, that he was in Court since 11 o'clock that morning, and that he had gone downstairs to bring the lady witnesses.

The Magistrate said that on the information of Mr. De Cruz he had acquitted the accused, and he had no power to change his order.

PROSECUTION EXPLAINS ABSENCE.

In the afternoon Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, appeared with Mr. Chothia, before Mr. Oliveira, and said so far as his client was concerned the case had not been compounded by him. He might inform the Court that he was under the impression that the hearing of the case was to be at 12-30 p.m., which was the time mentioned in witness-summons issued to the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital in connection with the case, and that the surgeon had informed Mr. Chothia to that effect. Mr. Dhondy said on that account he himself came to Court at noon.

The Magistrate enquired if any time had been given anywhere for the hearing of the case.

Mr. Dhondy said he understood that, in the summons he had referred to, the time given was 12-30 p.m.

The Magistrate said that from the records of the case he found that no time had been fixed for the hearing of the case that day, and that in his Court, usually postponed cases were taken up first. When the case was called on, Mr. Chothia was not there, nor Mr. Dhondy or Mr. Spencer. As a matter of fact, no one was present on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. De Cruz, who appeared for the accused, stated that the case had been compounded and he (the Magistrate) took his word as a pleader. Under the circumstances he passed the order of acquittal under section 345.

Mr. Dhondy said so far as the prosecution were concerned, they were going to call further evidence to substantiate the charge under section 324.

NO TIME FIXED ON THE RECORDS.

The Magistrate said, according to the records, the case had been postponed for the defence-witnesses, and when the case was called on, Mr. De Cruz informed him that it had been compounded. He had no reason to disbelieve the statement. The prosecution was not represented by any one, and he believed Mr. De Cruz's word, as the word of a practitioner in the Court. He made the order, because there was nobody else to inform him to the contrary.

Mr. Dhondy hoped the Court would accept his explanation that the prosecution was under the impression that the case had been fixed for 12-30 p.m.

The Magistrate said no time had been fixed by him, and there was nothing about it on the record.

PEOPLE'S BANK LIQUIDATION.

QUESTION OF LIQUIDATORS' COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 14.

Sir Henry Rattigan and Justice Leslie Jones have pronounced orders in the appeals preferred by the official liquidators of the Peoples' Bank against the order of Justice Broadway, disallowing a portion of the commission drawn by them as liquidators of the aforesaid bank, as well as the across appeal preferred against the same order by Chhajju Ram, representative of the depositors. The appeal filed by the liquidators was dismissed with costs, and the liquidators were ordered to refund a portion of the commission irregularly drawn, their Lordships observing that Mr. Forbes' order sanctioning their comprehensive proposal of commission was passed without any knowledge of the prospects of the liquidation and of the full significance and consequence of the order and that the counter signatures of the court on cheques relating to the liquidators' commission were made in the same way and that it was open to Justice Broadway to reconsider the question the way he did.

As to the cross appeal by Chhajju Ram, their lordships remanded the matter to Justice Broadway with a view to determining what portion of the cash had been realised through the liquidators' efforts and directing that the commission could be allowed only on that portion.

The appeal filed by Mr. Harkishen Lal against the order of Justice Broadway setting aside the compromise made with him by the official liquidators of the People's Bank was also rejected.

On the application made by the official liquidators for recovery of money due from Mr. Harkishen Lal, amounting to about thirty lakhs, including interest up to date, and their affidavit that he had been selling some of his properties in violation of the trust deed, Justice Broadway has issued an *ad interim* injunction prohibiting him from the sale of properties. It is stated that Mr. Harkishen Lal has offered to pay some equivalent of prizes obtained by the sale of his bungalow to the Bharat Insurance Co., at Rs. 1,25,000 in discharged deposit receipts of creditors of the People's and Amritsar banks, purchased by him, to the nominal value of Rs. 1,60,000.

PATHAN DONE TO DEATH.

STRANGE STORY OF MURDER AT SEWRI

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Adamkhan Nurullakhan, a Pathan, aged 30, who died from the effects of injuries alleged to have been inflicted on him by four Hindus. The four men, Krishna Rama, Shunker Vishnu, Narayen Babaji and Chand Partab Bhagwandas were present at the inquest.

The evidence was to the effect that Chand, suspect No. 4, went to the house of one Mubhin Syed Mahomed, a rivetter, at 9-30 p.m., on Monday and told him that he wanted five men to serve his master at Sewri. Thereupon Mubhin, the deceased and three other persons went with Chand, and saw the "Seth" at his bungalow at Sewri. The "Seth" said he wanted only one man, and told the others to go. He engaged the deceased at a salary of Rs. 30 per month. The others were asked to go away, and the "bhaya" paid each of them Rs. 2 to cover their expenses. The "Seth" went away in his gharry, and just after he had gone, some "ghatis" came with sticks and stones and assaulted them. They enquired the reason of the assault, but the "ghatis" shouted "Beat these swines." One of the Pathans, Gul Bada, was badly injured, and two others ran away, while Mubhin hid behind a wall. Mubhin subsequently went to a sepoy and made a complaint.

The next morning the deceased was found lying dead in the roadway with a wound on his head. Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, who examined the body of the deceased at the morgue, found that the skull had been fractured and also found some bruising of the right arm and right side of the chest. In the doctor's opinion, the death of the deceased was due to fracture of the skull. The injuries could have been inflicted with the stone produced.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

In connection with the Premier's appeal, 14 members of the Delhi Association, of whom four are barristers, have expressed to the Chief Commissioner their willingness to undergo military training as members of a local military force.

AYURVEDIC & UNANI TIBBI EXHIBITION

(In connection with the 8th Session of the All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Conference of Delhi.)

Opening Day 18th May 1918.

A Splendid opportunity for seeing everything connected with Ayurvedic and Unani System.

Side-shows, Games & other Amusements will be a feature.

Band will be played between 5 to 7 p. m. and from 9 to 11 p. m. Variety Entertainments will be provided.

Admission Fee Re. 1-0-0. Season Pass Rs. 10-0-0.

Season Coupon Book Rs. 5-0-0.

Season books and passes can be had at Exhibition Office, Sandhurst Road, at Exhibition Ground, and firm Messrs. N. Powell & Co., Lamington Road.

Those who desire to have stalls for Exhibiting their goods should apply at once to:

SUPERINTENDENT,

Exhibition Ground, Hughes Road, CHOWPATTY.

PEARSE & Co.

THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.

Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.

BREAD TWICE A DAY.

ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.

BAR & BILLIARDS.

Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. Army & Navy Contractors.

The Early Victorian Period is noted for its refinement and modesty. "Erasmic" Soaps & Perfumes still retain these qualities.

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PERFUMES OF EXQUISITE TASTE DIRECT FROM OUR PARIS HOUSE.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, May 17.

Western India Turf Club: Meeting at Taj Mahal Hotel, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 19.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 18th.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

D'COSTA, DOMINIC ANTHONY.—On the 15th May, 1918, at the residence of Mr. I. F. D'Penha, 25, Girgaum. Funeral leaves for Sewree 5 p.m. this evening. Friends and relatives please accept this the only intimation.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p. m., on "The Law of Compensation". The class is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the volunteers are informed that there presence is required at the Ayurvedic and Unani Conference, which will be held at the Royal Opera House, New Queen's Road, on the following days:—Friday the 17th instant at 1 p.m. (S. T.); Saturday the 18th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.); Sunday the 19th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.). The volunteers are expected to attend punctually in full uniform at the time mentioned.

G I. P. R. STRIKERS, RELIEF FUND.

A general meeting of the subscribers to the strikers' family relief fund will be held on the 23rd instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at Mr. Mavji Govindjee Seth's Office, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to consider the letter of Mr. Laxman R. Porab, to consider the disposal of the funds on hand and to consider the question of forming a society to ameliorate the condition of workmen.

Members are cordially invited to attend.

THEFT IN A SHOP.

Mr. Dinshaw Pestonji Baria, a wine merchant, having his shop at the foot of Byculla Bridge, reports that on his opening his shop on the morning of the 14th instant he found that an entrance had been effected through the back door which opens into an open space, and Rs. 100 in currency notes and several bottles of liquor of the total value of Rs. 300 carried away.

THE FANTASTICS.

The Fantastics will open their brief season next Tuesday night at the Town Hall. A specially attractive and varied programme will be given, including musical and humorous numbers. Miss Hilda Felstead, whose versatility is remarkable, will give some amusing versions of the old nursery rhyme, "Sing-a-song-a-sixpence," and will also amongst other numbers give "The Waltz", "Old Chap," "Knittin'", "When Padrewiski Plays", "The Old Soldier's Story," and her famous "Country Tales." Miss Nellie Black is playing "The Gipsy Dances" and "Il Travatore Fantasie," and is singing "Caller Herrin" and "Coming Home." She will also give her wonderful impersonations on her violin of everything from a church organ to the bagpipes and "a man going home rather late at night." Miss Elsie Black, the dainty little player of the flute and piccolo, will play "O Sole Mio," "Loin du Bal," "The Birds in the Wood," and "May Morning". The favourite trio of the evening is the selection of Henry VIII Dances. The booking opens to-morrow at Rose & Co.

"DHAR STATE WAR LOAN LOTTERY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you, if you insert the following lines in your most valued paper.

What is the Dhar State going to do with the Lottery? Is it going to despatch the prizes or not? Prize winners are waiting anxiously for the prizes like thirsty deer in the desert. As the deer, when they see a mirage in the desert, run towards it believing it a cold stream, so also these winners every day go through all newspapers, and when they see anything mentioned about this Lottery they anxiously read it, but, alas! when they come to know that it is nothing but a complaint of a poor winner, are disappointed.

A friend of mine has won a prize of Rs. 20. He sent his ticket, when he read the notice in "The Times of India." But neither a prize nor a reply has been received him. He, therefore, sent a post card demanding the prize, which also evoked no reply. It is not the prize worth Rs. 20. that matters. My friend can earn double the sum in a day. Here is the question of the negligence and unnecessary delay of the Secretary. If this thing is to go on, people will never spend their money in any other War Loan Lottery.—Yours, etc.,

May 14th. S.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 14.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 655. Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

R. F. A.:—Lieut Acting Captain P R Phillips.

DIED OF DISEASE.

General List:—Second-Lieut J Bartlett.

WOUNDED.

Hussars:—Second-Lieut C A G Maclagan.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the directors report on the working of the Bank for the year ending 31st March, 1918. It stated: "The net profit for the year, including the sum of Rs. 10,787-6-7, brought forward, amounts to Rs. 75,626-12-4, out of which an *ad-interm* dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was paid for the half-year ending 30th September, 1917, absorbing Rs. 21,000.

The directors now proposed to pay a final dividend for the half-year ending 31st March, 1918, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and a bonus of one per cent. per annum, which will together absorb Rs. 28,000, to grant a bonus to the Bank's staff Rs. 1,037, to carry to the Reserve Fund (making a total of Rs. 19,464-2-9), Rs. 2,650, to carry to Reserve for doubtful debts (making a total of Rs. 21,000), Rs. 12,000, to carry to Societies' share of the Divisible Fund (making a total of Rs. 10,000), Rs. 9,650, to carry forward to the next account, Rs. 1,289-12-4. Total Rs. 75,626-12-4.

You will be pleased to observe from the accounts that the financial position of the Bank continues satisfactory, and that during the last year there has been a substantial increase in the working capital to Rs. 31,00,000 nearly. This expansion of business, the Bank has been able to meet in spite of the floatation of the War Loan at the commencement of the last official year and the continuance of disturbed conditions of the money market practically throughout the year. The work of the Bank in coping with the increased demands of Cooperative Societies was facilitated by the financial backing it received from the Presidency Bank in the shape of a cash credit of Rs. 4,00,000.

Inclusive of three Cooperative Credit Societies the registration of which was cancelled during the year under report, the number of Cooperative Societies in liquidation which are indebted to the Bank is ten. The outstandings are being realized gradually through the Liquidators appointed by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, and the Directors do not anticipate that the liquidation of the cancelled Societies will involve any bad debts. But after consideration of the outstandings of the cancelled Societies and in view of the extension of the Bank's business in different parts of the Presidency, the varying agricultural conditions of which have led to occasional unpunctuality in the repayment of loans, they have deemed it advisable to strengthen the special reserve for doubtful debts created in the year 1916.

The Societies' Share of the Divisible Fund for the triennium ending 31st March 1918, amounts to Rs. 10,000. This rebate will be distributed to the borrowing Societies on the conditions specified in Clause 19 of the Bank's agreement with the Secretary of State. To provide for the extinction of the Debentures, a sum of Rs. 15,750 has been added to the Sinking Fund, which now amounts to Rs. 64,655-12-2 You will be glad to learn that the Imperial Legislative Council passed last year a Bill introduced by your Chairman recognizing the investment of Trust Funds in the Debentures issued by the Bank with the guarantee of the Secretary of State for payment of interest.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Sir Fazalbhoy said:—

I have great pleasure in placing before you the report and accounts It is most satisfactory to be able to record that in a year marked by considerable financial disturbance caused by the war and fluctuations in our market the bank has nevertheless been able substantially to extend its operations.

Last year the total loans to societies were twenty-two lakhs; this year they have risen to nearly thirty lakhs. This represents the sum of capital transferred from the markets of Bombay to the districts to assist our staple industry, agriculture, and we trust that in future it will continue to expand at the same rate. The larger turnover has naturally increased the total profits, which with the sum carried over from last year bring our total profits to Rs. 75,000. The year which has just closed marks the end of the second triennium of the bank's working. As you are aware under our agreement with the Government of Bombay at the close of each triennium the total profit, after paying interest at the rate of six per cent. to our shareholders, has to be divided equally between the Bank and the borrowing societies. This condition has naturally governed the distribution of profits which we suggest for your acceptance. We have already paid an interim dividend at the rate of six per cent., and we propose a final dividend at the same rate, which will absorb Rs. 42,000. Out of the balance remaining, we propose a bonus at the rate of one per cent., making seven per cent. for the year; a like sum must be allocated to the societies, so the sum set aside for this purpose will be Rs. 14,000. We propose to set aside Rs. 12,600, for bad and doubtful debts, bringing the total provision under this head to Rs. 21,000; Rs. 26,000, to the reserve, with an equivalent to the societies' share of the divisible profits; and to carry forward the small balance of Rs. 1,289-12-4 remaining. In these recommendations only one item needs explanation, that is what some shareholders may think the large allocation to bad and doubtful debts. We have so far made no bad debts, and in view of the substantial margin we demand, in making advances, we trust that none will be made in future. But a few societies are under liquidation, and until greater experience is acquired we feel it desirable to maintain this reserve virtually on a parity with our outstandings with such societies. If experience shows that the provision made is excessive then the account will be adjusted. Under our articles we have every year to make provision for the extinction of our debentures, and this constitutes part of our general reserve; our total reserves now aggregate Rs. 1,11,200. The only other feature requiring comment is the cash credit with the Bank of Bombay, to the extent of Rs. 4 lakhs, which has been arranged. In view of the fact that our money is lent for considerable periods, rarely less than one year, we desired to strengthen our cash resources and we are grateful to the Directors of the Bank of Bombay for the very valuable support which they have given us. I propose that the report and accounts be approved and adopted.

On the motion of Sir Stanley Reed it was resolved to distribute the profits as prepared by the Board of Directors.

All the present directors who retired were re-elected, and Messrs. K. S. Aiyer and Co. were reappointed as auditors of the Bank.

It was resolved to alter by-law No. 83 of the Bank so as to permit the holding of the general meeting at a date not later than the 20th of June instead of the 15th of May as at present.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki.

The meeting trrminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

A Rangoon message says:—

Major-General H. A. Raitt, General Officer Commanding, Burma on Wednesday presented the Royal Humane Society's silver medal to Gunner Marmoy R.G.A., Rangoon, for having saved a young lascar from drowning on the night of July 19th last year. It appears that when a launch which brings back soldiers from the King's Bank Fort, Rangoon, was leaving the jetty the lascar lad fell into the river. Gunner Marmoy, notwithstanding a strong tide running, plunged into the Rangoon river and seizing the lad brought him safely to the shore. General Raitt eulogised the brave deed. There was a large assembly of officers and men at the special parade this morning when the medal was pinned on to Marmoy's tunic by General Raitt.

KHOJA MATERNITY HOME.

OPENING CEREMONY.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy performed yesterday the ceremony of opening cheap residences for Khojas and the Mrs. Sakinabai Moosabhoy Khoja Maternity Home, at Nishanpada Road, Khadak, Bombay. There was a large attendance, among those present on the occasion, being Mr. Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; the Hon. Mr. Mahomedbhoy H. Lalji; the Hon. Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji; Mr. A. J. Raymond; Mr. G. R. Khairaz; Mr. A. H. Froom; Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy; Dr. Rajabali Lakhdhir; Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy; Mr. Pestonji R. Tata; Khan Saheb Ahmed Devji; Rao Saheb Vandeker, Mr. Alladin Mahomed; Dr. K. Dubash, Mr. Fazulbhoy Thanawala, and others.

Mr. Moosabhai Jafferbhai, requesting the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy to declare the building open, expressed his thanks to Sir Fazulbhoy and others for the trouble they had taken to be present there that afternoon.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, declaring the building open, said he could not adequately express his gratitude to Mr. Moosabhai Jafferbhai for inviting him to perform the opening ceremony of two such useful and charitable institutions as cheap residences and the Maternity Home. The Khoja community had long felt the need of such institutions, and the community was deeply grateful to Mr. Moosabhai for supplying this want now. So long ago as 1898 the want of a lying-in Hospital for Khoja women was felt, and Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, with the assistance of Messrs. Vallimahomed and Pirmahomed, made a small beginning in the direction of supplying that long-felt want. His Highness the Aga Khan then made arrangements for supplying trained *dies*. The idea gathered ground, and the result was this Maternity Home, for which they were most grateful to Mr. Moosabhai. A Maternity Home for Khoja ladies was now a *fait accompli*, and Mr. Moosabhoy deserved great credit for making a useful departure in another direction viz., by providing cheap residences for Khojas, and he (the speaker) sincerely hoped that his example would be followed by other members of the Khoja community. He wished to draw the attention of his community to another great drawback, from which they had long been suffering, and that was the absence of a general hospital for Khojas. He need not dwell upon the usefulness of the Bomanji Petit Parsi General Hospital to the Parsi community, and he hoped that the Khoja community would before long have a general hospital. He was glad to inform them that the question of a general hospital for the Khoja community was being considered at present, and he had hopes of the idea fructifying in the near future. Arrangements had been made for providing ten beds in the Sakinabai Maternity Home at present, but there was accommodation enough for twenty-five to thirty beds. The Home would be in charge of Dr. Miss Jerbai Khambata, who would be assisted by a trained staff. Fifty-five families would be accommodated in the other part of the building reserved for residential purposes, and the rental was expected to amount to Rs. 700 per month, which would go to cover the expenses of the Maternity Home. Mr. Moosabhai Jafferbhai, Mr. Rahimtulla Chinoy, Mr. Vallimahomed Devji, Dr. Rajaballi Lakhdhir, and himself were appointed Trustees. He declared the building open.

Mr. Moosabhai Jafferbhai thanked those present for the trouble they had taken in coming there that afternoon and said that in providing the Maternity Home and cheap residences he had done no more than his duty to his community.

The company then partook of refreshments and dispersed.

PAREL MATERNITY HOME.

CORPORATION GRANT.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. S. S. Batliwala presiding.

The Committee forwarded to the Corporation, with a recommendation to make the grant applied for in it, a letter from the Commissioner applying for an additional grant of Rs. 11,000, being the estimated cost of maintaining during the year 1918-19 the Maternity Home at Parel, established under the Lady Willingdon Scheme, and which was lately taken over by the Municipality.

FIRE IN A CALCUTTA JUTE PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

Yesterday a fire broke out at the Chitpore hydraulic jute press. At first the fire was noticed in the ground floor godown, where pucca bales and loose jute were stacked. The fire worked its way through the wooden floor of the first storey. After a whole day's work the fire brigade succeeded in getting the fire well under control. The damage is estimated at one lakh.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

Coal shares did not attract attention only a small business taking place in these securities. There was a slight inquiry for industries and miscellaneous section. Indian Iron and Steel found sellers at Re. 1 premium, Ryam Sugar were done at Rs. 18 and Rs. 18-8. The tone of the market generally was extremely dull, although there was a steadiness in the tone. The turnover in jute shares was not a large one although Clives and Kamarhattys again figured as favourites for inter-bazar speculations. The following were the closing quotation:—

Coal:—Bokaro and Ramgurh 16-12; Industry 14; Jumoni 10-4; Northern 13.

Jute:—Anglo-India ord 263, Barnagore ord 130, Craig 0-4 discount, Clive ord 243-8, Delta 638, Delta pref 104, Fort William ord 312, Howrah ord 42-4, Kamarhatty ord 635, Kanknarrah ord 730, Kelvin ord 752, Kinnison ord 840, Northbrook 52, Reliance ord 36-12.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 19-12, Bengal Brass 29, Behar Oil 10-8, Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 80, Indian Iron and Steel 1 p, Ryam Sugar 1818, Surma Valley Saw Mills 20-12, Kelemak Rubber 6.20, Pajam 11.75, Scudai 6.40.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-8 to Rs. 64-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 65 to Rs. 65-4.

THE CONJEEVARAM CONFERENCE.

SIR S. IYER AGREES WITH MRS. BESANT'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 15.

Apropos of Mrs. Besant's resolution at the Conjeevaram Conference, Sir Subramania Iyer writes a letter to "New India" to remove any misapprehension as to his attitude towards the view taken by Mr. Satyamurthi. He says in the course of his letter, "It is scarcely necessary to say that had I been present at the Conference I should have unhesitatingly voted against the amendment of Mr. Satyamurthi and in favour of the resolution moved by Mrs. Besant."

TEST CASE FOR RENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with much interest the correspondence that is going on in your valued paper between H. and Mr. Chichgar, and I have been much amused at Mr. Chichgar's defence of his conduct in calling names to people who write anonymously on a subject which is of some public interest. Perhaps he is not aware that some people naturally fight shy of publicity whereas others like to blazen forth their names and titles.

But I have just discovered that Mr. Chichgar is a brave soul just returned from the fighting lines in Mesopotamia where he earned his title of V. C. by his bravery in the field and no wonder he looks down upon all others including anonymous writers as

COWARDS.

ST. QUENTIN ON SIGHT.

A MEMORY OF A DRAMATIC WAR CORNER

St. Quentin—One remembers it on a fine afternoon of last summer, remembers seeing it from a distance, for the Germans were its garrison. They are still there, and from it their hardest knock has come against the heroic British line; so St. Quentin has a fresh dramatic interest, writes James Milne in the "Daily Chronicle."'

We had, that summer day, ridden north from Compiegne in military motor-cars which went like the wind. Our purpose was to view the desert left waste about the Somme and the Oise by the Germans when they retreated last spring. We stopped at a battlefield here, a village there, like Suzoy, where the Boche left over-true cartoons of himself on the school walls, or at a town like Noyon, which rather escaped his destructiveness. But mostly he had spread red ruin in his footsteps, mining sugar factories, razing dwelling-houses, bursting the canals, saddest of all, cutting down the stately trees that once shaded the road to St. Quentin.

SCENES OF HISTORY.

We touched Ham, where the old chateau lay in ruins, as the still nobler pile of Coucy was destroyed. You knew you were among scenes of ancient history, which told of a civilisation rising with the centuries. But, to the eye, there was just one long scene of anarchy, relieved only by the eagerness of the French country-people, come back to the embers of their homes, to rewarm them a little. It did not matter to the Germans that the Chateau of Ham had known the presence of Joan of Arc. They probably remembered that it had been the prison-house of their old enemy, Louis Napoleon, for they blew it up most completely. They appeared, indeed, wherever they could, to have taken a just pride in the trail of the "blond beast," as if it were a new Appian Way.

The good Saint Quentin would have been in sad distress could he have left his grave in the collegiate church of the town he christened, and looked down upon the doings of the Boche. He and his fellow-martyrs would have thought there was no great choice between their own time and this, so very many years later. Anyhow, our minds ran thus when, having walked through the remains of Roupy as four German shells sang over it, we came to a stretch of pasture land studded with sheltering trees, and there sat for an hour with St. Quentin below us. The happenings of the immediate war drama give the picture it made a new, vivid setting in one's mind.

A TOWER OF SIGHT.

High rose the cathedral tower, for it was then standing, and the sun danced in two round windows of the massive building beneath. "The Boche will have his outlook there," said our guide, "so don't move more than is necessary." The town seemed to spread out, to radiate from that beautiful Gothic house of worship, built in the twelfth century. Certainly its walls and cloisters had been the centre of the spiritual life of the old city, a prosperous hive of labour when the war came. The skyward lift of the steeple had in it the romance of two words, a majestic Jacob's ladder carrying one towards the other.

You would never have known that two embattled lines ran parallel to each other down in that plentifully watered valley, for, like the Spanish fleet of the song, they were not in sight. But there they were, all right, although not a gun was being fired and the afternoon was only hot with the summer. A string of captive balloons, however, told a tale, and so did the occasional flutter of an aeroplane in the sky. Even so, Coligny would have thought his garrisoning of St. Quentin, three centuries and a half ago, a more picturesque business, and he would have been right. To us the seeming peace of it all was, perhaps, the most impressive thing, because it boded tumult another time, a tumult of hate and death in a Hun who seeks victory near where Attila found defeat, and who, in turn, shall also find defeat.

A Karachi message says:—On Tuesday night passed away here the mother of Principal T. L. Vaswani of Mohindra College, Patiala.

The death occurred at Rangoon on Wednesday in the Station Hospital from ptomaine poisoning of Lieut Ronald Grist, Station Staff Officer, Rangoon Brigade.

FIGHT AGAINST TREMENDOUS ODDS.

GRAPHIC STORY OF BRITISH HEROISM.

A STUBBORN DEFENCE.

Writing from the War Correspondents' Headquarters in France, Mr. Philip Gibbs in a despatch dated March, 26th says:—

Since yesterday morning the enemy has continued his violent thrusts against our line westwards from Bapaume and Peronne, and at the time I write his massed troops, mostly Brandenburgers and picked troops, are endeavouring to advance in the direction of Roye from Nesle, where French troops are heavily engaged. At the same time he is pushing on over the old Somme battlefields down, from Delville Wood, High Wood, and Maurepas towards the old lines we held before the beginning of the Somme battles in 1916. The enemy has only paused since he began his great offensive on Thursday last to bring up new divisions and pass them through and beyond those divisions exhausted by attack or shattered under our fire, while those reform and rest, and then come on again, relieved once more by reserves continually crowding over the captured ground. By this means, and owing to the enormous forces at the disposal of the German command they are able to pursue any advantage gained with fresh troops against our hard-pressed men, who have been fighting without respite since the beginning of the battle six days ago, except where on the right some of them have now been replaced in the front line by French battalions.

In spite of the gravity of these hours and the progress made by the enemy, there has never been a more glorious spirit shown by British troops throughout our history, and when one day, but not now, all the details of this battle may be written—there is hardly time to tell the mere outline of what is happening day by day—it will be an epic of heroism more wonderful than the world now realises. For our men and their officers have withstood the onslaught of enormous forces, which have never been less than two to one, and in most parts of the line have been four to one, and six to one, and eight to one; nine divisions against three round Croisilles; eight divisions against two from the Cambrai sector westward; in many places one division against one battalion. Such odds have been unknown before, and they dare not remain stationary, but are continually being increased and renewed with fresh troops against those of ours, who go on fighting. Our troops go on fighting by night and day, from one day to another, falling back most of the time under this tide and spate of men and guns, but holding them all the time by machine-gun and rifle fire, by field batteries getting into action as soon as they have taken up new positions, by desperate little battles in which one or two battalions or one or two companies hold up waves of Germans until their own line has fallen back in an orderly way to new defensive ground. For six days they have been killing the enemy as he advances across the open of the old barren battlefields, nakedly exposed to their fire. Our riflemen, in some old trench of theirs or ours on those battlefields of the Somme which were left derelict for a year, as I saw them yesterday above Pozieres Ridge, where they made fire-trenches of these ditches full of undergrowth, shoot down the German troops as in the old days at Le Cateau, and lay their ranks out in dead and wounded men, but immediately the gaps are filled up by those grey swarms behind, and our weakened forces come further back to a new ditch or road, from which they fire again and kill again and fall back again, because the enemy is reckless of the cost of his advance, and his tide never ceases to drift.

WEARY BUT INDOMITABLE.

Our men have been fighting for six days and nights like this after the first storm of shells and gas, until their beards have grown long, and their faces haggard and worn for lack of sleep and their clothes have become torn on the wire and covered with the dust of mud and chalk. I saw a small party of them to-day so weary with this endless battle that they could hardly walk, and were holding hands like tired children and leaning against each other like drunken men, but for the most part they hold their heads up gamely and show no kind of dismay because so far the luck has been against them. They look grimly towards the enemy's lines, waiting for him to show himself across a slope, so that they can deal with him once more, and while they are waiting they stand about in groups under the cover of ruined walls or in sunken roads, smoking cigarettes with their rifles handy, and their steel helmets thrust back from their eyes, which are steady and calm.

The whole movement of our Army, under the necessity of withdrawal from fixed positions, is as orderly as though on manoeuvres in England. I can say honestly that I have seen no officer show a sign of being flurried. The transport lorries move away from a road only when it becomes untenable by enemy's shell fire, and retire to some village further back, where they unpack their supplies on another roadside with leisure'y method, much faster than it seems. Camps are packed up and stores removed as the Germans are reported nearer, and headquarter staffs change their lodgings from one chateau to another or one cottage to another, with their signallers and despatch riders, and retain extraordinary composure, because of the perfect discipline of character which is the quality of our race in bad times as well as in good times. It is all an amazing drama, because this open warfare is a new thing to us and the menace of the enemy is strong and serious, and retirement under the terrific pressure of the human avalanche now hurled against us is by no means pleasant. But in the inevitable turmoil of this situation, in roads crowded with traffic of men and guns, in villages seething with troops rushed up towards the battle-line, on the field of battle itself the British Army retains its self-control, its willpower, and its supreme inspired courage. Above all, it retains its hopefulness and its faith. These are dark days for us because in the sacrifice of life and the success of our enemy in gaining ground, but at least this is good and great—that our armies still remain unbroken and the enemy has failed to divide our forces or cut off large masses of men. Our generals have control of the machine from one end of the line to the other. No division has been lost, however battered it may be by heroic fighting. The enemy has to pay dearly all the way along, and our men have never lost heart or courage to keep the German hordes in check long enough for an orderly retirement. That is wonderful and magnificent, and the heart of the world will beat faster because of what these men have done and are still doing in sheer human valour.

FRENCH DIVISIONS ARRIVE.

Now French divisions have come to our support, and have taken the places of some of those men of ours who fought longest and at the greatest sacrifice.

Yesterday and on Sunday the enemy pressure became strongest round Ham, and northwards along the valley of the Somme, which he was trying to cross with a large army. I have already told how he made repeated efforts to get crossings at St. Christ, Brie, and other places, and how his pontoons were smashed by our fire, and his outposts flung back by our counter-attacks. But on Sunday he had definitely gained a bridgehead at Ham, and, by a strong attack, got as far as Verlaine, on the other side of the river. On Sunday morning the enemy was in Esmery-Hallon, and made an attack on a big scale with newly-arrived Brandenburgers on the village of Voyennes, his object being to enlarge his district round the bridgehead of Ham. Our gallant men, fighting step by step had to fall back, making a separate battle in defence of Rouy-le-Grand, and holding that night the line of Libermont Canal to Bouverchies, and north of Villeselve up to Offey. It was a perilous winding line difficult to hold, and its weakness was tested by the enemy in great strength.

By this time French divisions were beginning to arrive, and as their splendid regiments came into the battlefields, mixing with our battalions and fighting in their midst, new heart was put into our men at this most welcome and priceless support. Gradually as the hours passed on Sunday and Monday the French held the battle line more strongly, but the enemy saw our weakness on the left of here and Ollezy, and made new and stronger attacks. During the night battalions at Ollezy who had borne the brunt of the hard struggle fell back, and yesterday our left on this sector also had to withdraw.

It had now been decided to dig a defensive position on which our men could retire in case of need, and for this purpose all pioneer and infantry battalions in the neighbourhood did some heroic digging, which enabled our line to swing back when the time came for relief with much greater safety from a sudden break through.

Yesterday the enemy still further increased his pressure towards Morchain and on both sides of Nesle. He did not make a frontal attack on that town, but came down on its flanks, and did not actually enter it till last night. An officer of ours walked through Nesle yesterday afternoon, and there was no German there at the time.

Last night and to-day the enemy, passing new divisions through his foremost storm troops, made further thrusts towards Roye and Hattencourt. On the extreme left of our line there has been a continual struggle about the Arras-Bapaume road, and the enemy has been trying to force his way down from Bapaume southwards, and across the old Somme battle-fields, towards Montauban and Mametz.

At the moment this is the situation, and I can say with absolute truth that in the end our Army is still confident that it will defeat the enemy's plans of decisive victory.

COST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

£225,000,000 IN 1916-17.

According to the Navy Appropriation Accounts the total net cost of the naval services in 1916-17 was £224,972,938, or £13,551,024 more than the expenditure in the previous year. Shipbuilding, repairs, maintenance, etc., naval armaments, works, buildings and repairs, and miscellaneous effective services are grouped together, and show an aggregate outlay of £162,776,399. Pay of officers and men absorbed £29,399,358; victualling and clothing £11,173,591, and civilians employed on fleet services £517,209.

In illustration of variations in contractors' prices it is mentioned that the sums paid for twenty vessels of uniform type ordered during the same month from eight selected contractors showed differences varying to 35 per cent. above the lowest.

Towards the end of 1914-15 sanction was given by the Treasury for expenditure amounting to £850,000 on a new naval cordite factory. The total approximate cost of the buildings to September 30, 1916, was £1,160,000, and of the plant and machinery £680,000, making an aggregate expenditure of £1,840,000.

A VEGETABLE THAT REDUCES FLESH.

"I recently made the astonishing discovery that a vegetable can reduce excessive fat, and for the benefit of obesity sufferers I give the following facts. About five weeks ago I met a friend from the south of France who, knowing I suffered from obesity, advised me to include salith leaves in my diet. She told me that these were extracted from a harmless sea plant found off the south coast of France, and said it was quite well known among the natives there who maintained that it possessed exceptional health-giving qualities. Though sceptical as to its success, I decided to give the treatment a trial, and on enquiry found that my chemist already kept salith leaves in a concentrated and most convenient tablet form. For the first week I did not notice any difference, but at the end of the second I felt undoubtedly better and my clothes (particularly round the hips) seemed much easier. Scarcely five weeks have elapsed now, but I have already lost 9lbs. and feel ever so much more healthy and vigorous. I only took two tablets before each meal." 407a

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OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

Commencing from Sunday the 2nd June, 1918, copies of the SUNDAY EDITION of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be sold by Street Vendors at ANNAS TWO per copy. Subscribers' copies will be supplied at the usual rate of Rs. 5 per year.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.,
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 16th May, 1918.

NO COMPROMISE !

The Madras Provincial Conference has passed Mrs. Besant's resolution, which, while protesting against the failure of Government to inaugurate a policy of complete trust, enabling the leaders of the people to appeal with an assurance of success to the youth of the country to enlist, calls upon the country to respond to the call to arms in view of the imminent peril of invasion in which the country is stated to stand. The resolution is practically the same as that passed by the All-India Congress Committee and is perfectly consistent with the attitude which the leaders of public opinion in the country have taken throughout the war. At the same time it is neither wise nor true to say that this attitude is now shared by all sections of the people in the same whole-hearted manner as in the beginning of the war, when the need of the Empire evoked a spontaneous response throughout the length and breadth of the country. A large section of the people,—especially among the younger generation,—have, thanks to the unimaginative and suicidal policy of mistrust, reaction and repression which the bureaucracy has thought fit to pursue with renewed vigour, become somewhat cynical towards the claim that the war is a war of freedom, so far as their own country is concerned.

The feelings which agitate the minds of this section of the people were expressed at the Madras Provincial Conference. These feelings, as we stated on the occasion of the Delhi War Conference, are quite natural. We pointed out then that the Conference, as a test and expression of public feeling, was a failure because in its organisation and deliberations two fundamental considerations were deliberately ignored. The first of these was the principle that the most efficient solution of the question of defence, Indian as well as Imperial, can be attained only by the frank admission that our young men must not be asked to fight for principles the application of which is denied to their own country. This consideration was neglected by the reluctance to give a definite assurance of early freedom to the country. The second consideration was the human fact that an adequate response from the youth of a country is possible only when their own trusted leaders call them to arms and that, therefore, the studied slight to those who command such confidence would be disastrous in any crisis. Paradoxical though it may appear, the failure of the Conference, in this vital respect, though it is calculated to damp the enthusiasm of the people, has entailed a most solemn and grave duty on the people and especially on the leaders of the people to repair it, by seeing to it that the response of the country to the call to arms is adequate to the measure of the demand. The Delhi Conference demonstrated the failure of the bureaucracy—, and not of the people. The leaders of the people, however, have shown themselves determined that the country should not fail at this grave crisis in her own history, as well as that of the whole civilized world, and their determination is embodied in the resolutions passed by the All-India Congress Committee, in the stirring appeal which Mrs. Besant has made to the youth of the country and in the resolution which she moved and finally carried in the Madras Provincial Conference; and last but not least, in the Leaders' Manifesto,—issued before the Conference,—in response to the Premier's Call. This determination, as we have said, is perfectly consistent with the attitude they have taken all along,—the attitude that, in spite of the bureaucracy's policy of mistrust and reaction, Indians should strive to make the share of their country worthy of them as a people. The motive is the same which inspired them at the outbreak of the war to place all the resources of the country at the disposal of the Empire. At a most critical moment the bureaucracy has failed to rise to the occasion. But, fortunately, the destiny of India is to be decided, not by the bureaucracy, but by the British democracy who, having waged the war, with India's help, for freedom, will not stultify themselves in the eyes of the whole world by denying that freedom to India. The existence of the feeling among a certain section against Mrs. Besant's resolution at the Madras Conference is natural, but it does not take into account the potency of the spiritual value of this war as a great purifying process that has brought home to the world at large the menace of the German nightmare, the dangers that would arise if the spirit of Prussianism were allowed to triumph.

Apart from this, the feeling also does not take into account the fact that the menace of Germany in the shape of threatened invasion of the country, is much more real than it is generally realised,—a fact that alone should secure an immediate response for the defence of the Motherland. But this is a time when patriotism is not enough, because, as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu finely said in her presidential address to the Madras Provincial Conference, "our hearts are attuned (or should be attuned) to something that is not Provincial nor National, nor international, but human." We should see the world-conflict that is now raging, free from the distorting mirrors of prejudice and passions, so that we may have the true perspective of things and a new understanding of the issue. We shall then realise that this war is for the securing of a new world order in place of the old which had brought humanity to disaster, in which neither patriotism nor nationalism will be enough, but in which these two will be subject to a unifying principle which would embrace the whole body of human beings. To this ideal of world-unity is opposed the ideal of world-unity that the German militarists are determined to impose. The German unity is to be based on Imperialism and conquest and sustained by the authority of a triumphant nationalism and is manifested in the results of what German arms have already accomplished with unpitying thoroughness throughout every fair region they have touched. This unity is an abomination with which all, who love the ideals of justice, humanity and liberty, the principle of free self-determination, can make no compromise no matter what the price they have to pay. The Allies are determined to pay the price,—and to win the world-unity which is diametrically opposed to the German unity. To achieve this new world unity means the defeat of the German idea not only in Prussia, but everywhere. Those, therefore, who have realised the deep spritual significance of the war have no doubt whatsoever that in fighting against Prussianism, Indians are fighting for the destruction of the spirit of Prussianism in their own country, the existence of which is inconsistent with the aims of the Allies.

MR LLOYD GEORGE AND THE NATION.

The secret of the hold which Mr. Lloyd George continues to exercise on the House of Commons and the nation at large, in spite of the series of crises he has had to face in quick succession,—crises, some of them of the first magnitude and most of them personal to himself,—must be puzzling to most of his enemies as well as his friends. To the majority of his Radical friends of bygone days, Mr. Lloyd George of the present day is a rank apostate, the arch-Imperialist, whose unbending militarism has prevented the war coming to an early end. Their one cry is "Lloyd George must go!" Then there is the rank and file of the Liberal Party, which is reluctantly divided in allegiance between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George according to the necessities of the occasion, which as a whole feels very much out of touch with present day Lloyd-Georgeism, but which out of apprehension for the consequences of an overthrow of the Cabinet at the present stage of the war, refrains from pulling down Mr. Lloyd George from his pedestal. This in itself is a proof of the indispensability of Mr. Lloyd George to the nation at present and his security for the time being lies exactly in this. Mr. Lloyd George has no doubt a large following among the Conservatives, whose motives for supporting him, through thick and thin in most of the ordeals he has had to pass through, are of a mixed character, not the least of which is their gratitude to him for drawing so largely on the Conservative element in the composition of his Coalition Cabinet. There are no doubt a few malcontents like the "Morning Post" and the "Saturday Review," which can find nothing to admire in him, but their voice is drowned in the chorus of acclamation that hails the Premier's doings and utterances from the powerful Northcliffe papers, who have found in Mr. Lloyd George a veritable Messiah after their own heart, —for the time being at any rate, for it would be rash to forecast what is in store for him at the hands of these very admirers in the post-war days, when he will revert to his own element and part with the strange bed-fellows with whom he has been forced by the irony of circumstances to consort.

It is apparent, thus, that Mr. Lloyd George's position is, and will remain to the end of his tenure of the Premiership, one of a very precarious character,— not very much unlike, in fact, that of a trainer in a cage of wild beasts. The combination of diverse elements he has got together in his Cabinet is without precedent in British parliamentary history. In the eyes of the majority of the British people and of the world at large he has successfully coalesced Democracy and Imperialism. Will the combination last,—till the end of war, at any rate? It is very difficult to say. Not a few of his whilom friends among Liberals are not quite convinced of the success of the experiment or even of the ethics of Mr. George's own part in it. The "Daily News," for example, is convinced that the Premier's present career is "one huge patched-up game of ingenious artifices" and is bound to collapse sooner or later. It is quite likely that a more favourable outlook as regards peace,—we don't say, war,—may engender a revulsion of feeling against Mr. Lloyd George and some steadier and soberer man of the type of Mr. Asquith or Lord Grey may be thought more fit to control the destinies of the nation. But whether or not Mr. Lloyd George will stay till the end of the war will depend on three factors: first, on how far he is able to command the confidence of the House; second, on how long his progress has the support of the Liberals; third, on how for the last days of the war will favour a combination of Democracy and Imperialism such as Mr. Lloyd George has conjured up before the world to-day.

JOHANNESBURG IN DARKNESS

MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC EMPLOYEES' STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
JOHANNESBURG, May 14.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 15.

Municipal electric employees have struck for an increase of twelve shillings which the Corporation has refused. The city is in darkness and business at a standstill.

Notes of the Day.

"The Sanctuary of Liberty."

In the address which Lord Reading delivered before the National Press Club at Washington, a brief acknowledgment was made about India's devotion to the cause of liberty represented by Britain. The efforts of the Empire have to do nothing with the scene of vaulting feats by "Five Nations" which Mr. Kipling once described. What is the basic principle of British Sovereignty? It is, as observed by Lord Reading, that the sovereign authority of the country is the sanctuary of liberty. Critics, who plume themselves on their aversion to "sentiment" and who profess to explain all human loyalties by self-interest, will do well to reflect on the temper of a people who venerate Liberty as the vital principle of good government. On Lord Reading's testimony, there is no other object morally governing the British idea of sovereign authority. As Ambassador of Britain, Lord Reading's opinion is peculiarly valuable when he declares that German efforts to create disaffection in India have failed. The failure is really due to the inherent devotion of India and not, as some high-placed bureaucrats would make out, on the merit of police vigilance.

The Mystery of An Arrest.

Mr. W. W. Pearson, the disciple and Private Secretary of Sir Rabindranath Tagore, is reported to have been arrested for "a political offence." Knowing as we do the antecedents of Mr. Pearson and his singular elevation of character, it is impossible not to believe that the impressions of the Peking police who arrested him are baseless. He was with Sir Rabindranath throughout the famous tour of the poet in Japan and America. In the conspiracy trial at San Francisco, one of the documents spoke of a cypher message to Berlin which said, "Tagore has come at our suggestion." If it is on evidence of this kind that a man is convicted, it is a sad tale of tyrannical crushing. With the habit of inferentially incriminating Nationalists, the "Madras Mail" has found occasion to suggest that it is the duty of Sir Rabindranath to issue a word contradicting the purport of the alleged telegram to Berlin. Why? To enable the authorities to say that they are quite satisfied with the motives of the poet's visit to America! We admire the restraint exercised in the suggestion, for the "Madras Mail" might as well have demanded that Sir Rabindranath should be directly interned under the Defence of India Act.

Char Lawrence Detenus.

With reference to the trial and treatment of the Char Lawrence detenus on which we commented yesterday, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" publishes the following further report from a correspondent at Chittagong:

> As you are aware, all the detenus interned at Char Lawrence have been convicted and sent to jail on charges of breaking internment rules. Will you be surprised to learn that five of them, namely, Mohini Sudhir, Anath and two others have resorted to a hunger strike? They have ceased to take any food whatever. All the same as they have been rigorously imprisoned and they have to do hard work in the jail. Heaven knows what will be their fate if this condition of things continues for a considerable period.

The detenus after the police ordeal and judicial farce provided for them, are naturally goaded from one desperate step to another. There is no abatement of horrors in the new phase of their life, for though starving, they are compelled to perform the iron task imposed on healthy prisoners. It is the piling on tragedy on tragedy and for much of this suffering, who is responsible save the Government itself?

A Partial Conversion.

The "Englishman" continues to be deeply agitated about the iniquity of the tax in contemplation for the tea-planters. Apart from the reasonableness of the levy, in view of the hot protestations of the planters themselves that they would cheerfully stake their all towards victory, it is interesting to see that the "Englishman" is forced on a research as to the basis of Government in India. Under the mercenary stress of necessity, there is at last the compulsion to think. The discovery is made that "we are living in a bureaucratic country where, far more than in a democratic country, it is necessary that the public should have complete faith in the fairness and sense of common justice of the officials." Since such a good start has been obtained in sober thinking, we hope the "Englishman" will proceed and find out who form "the public" in this country. If our contemporary will hold fast to the principle now learnt and not forget it in convenient seasons, we are sure of having a new ally in our fight against the conditions obtaining in this "bureaucratic country."

"Reports Favourable"!

Admiral von Capelle has been apparently charged with the duty of declaring, from time to time, that unrestricted submarinism is humbling England and paralysing America. On the present occasion he struck a lower key and confined himself to rigid official phraseology. "The reports for April of unrestricted submarinism were again favourable." The increase in submarines is claimed to exceed the loss. It is a statement for which we have no authority besides von Capelle himself. Submarinism, according to him, is more and more developing into a struggle between submarine action and construction of ships and there was every reason to regard the submarines with trust and confidence. That murder and piracy in mid-ocean are hampering the facilities of transport and security of travel, we all know. But we have the assurance of British statesmen that the situation is well in hand and that submarinism will have no decisive effect in the issue of the struggle. Germany sticks to submarinism on account of the thirst for piecemeal revenge and for the spreading of terror. The Reichstag unanimously favours it, possibly because the members are reared on great illusions about famine and pestilence in England.

Recruiting Scare.

It is a pity when recruiting in any place is accompanied by scenes of violence. A slight disturbance occurred on the 6th instant in the Multan district. The cause is not easy to trace because the report merely says that a mob armed with axes and sticks collected and attempted to surround the police, who had arrested some local headmen charged with an "illegal attempt to prevent recruits from enlisting." We have no information as to what exactly the alleged attempts were, nor about the responsibility of provocation in the disturbance. The police are said to have been reduced to a "critical position," so critical that they were, it is said, compelled to fire on the mob. We are glad of the assurance that no further trouble is anticipated. The Government must, however, realise that overzealous agents are likely to create a scare in any place if they exercise more pressure than persuasion. Now that the story of the fracas is given publicity, the Government must find out the real causes of the fright and provocation, and give the people of every area the assurance that recruiting is voluntary and that no man can be legally compelled to it.

America and the War.

The interview which Mr. Wilson, the representative of the American Federation of Labour, gave, on his return from the front, to Reuter's representative, should serve to dispel the doubts that may still be lingering in the minds of those who are pessimistic about the effective control of enemy submarinism by the Allies. Since the first great attempt and the signal failure of the submarines to destroy the convoy of American transports crossing the Atlantic, the enemy's submarine activity against the Americans has not been attended with any marked success. A huge American army and hundreds and thousands of tons of stores have been brought across the Atlantic, "thus constituting an irrefutable proof of the protective power of the British and American navies." Besides, men and material are daily pouring in France in greater number every day. The Americans having profited by the experience of three years of war, recognised the supreme and urgent necessity of building vessels of different capacities.

Thorough Preparations.

Ever since the beginning of the hostilities between the United States and Germany, they have embarked on a shipbuilding programme, of the magnitude of which no one, who has not followed keenly the progress being made, as revealed in American journals, can have the faintest idea. It will, therefore, not be inopportune to quote what Mr. Edward M. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, said recently. After giving the welcome news that the United States Shipping Board would be able to turn out, before this year was at an end, 1,600 ships, he said:

> "Our yards are practically completed, our materials will all be on hand shortly. What we now need is man power, and the support of the American people. Our task is a serious one. We must build a million tons to overcome the menace of the submarine, but with American workmen,—the most efficient and skilled in the world,—and effective management of the shipyards I am optimistic as to the amount of tonnage that will be produced this year. We have 130 yards, 700 ways and 500,000 men. With these, we believe, that we can turn out 1,600 ships this year. This winter has been the most severe in many years, but we are now progressing and hitting our stride. This month (i.e. March) we will complete twenty-six ships and launch thirty-four."

An enterprising and industrial nation, as the Americans undoubtedly are, it is not surprising that they are bent on seeing this war carried to a successful issue.

GENERAL MANNING LEAVES KINGSTON FOR CEYLON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 15.

An undated telegram from Kingston Jamaica, says General Manning has left for Ceylon to assure the Governorship.

VICTORY IN MESOPOTAMIA.

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF KIRKUK.

RETREAT OF THE TURKS.

OUR CAVALRY CAPTURE A TURKISH TRANSPORT.

HISTORIC CHURCH BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
BAGHDAD, May 13.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. May 15.

Reuter's special correspondent with the Mesopotamian Field Force, in a despatch from Kirkuk on May 7th says:

We occupied Kirkuk this morning. Until the commencement of these operations it had been the headquarters of Turkish forces on this front. There has been no serious fighting since the defeat of the enemy at Tuz on the 29th April. We occupied Taug on the 5th with no opposition and Taza Khurmatli yesterday. Last night the Turks engaged our cavalry in a wanguard action. Our column was astride the western of the two main roads leading from Kirkuk to Aletun Kopru but the nature of the ground and the enemy's disposition in the hills made it impossible to reach the eastern road before nightfall. It was along this road that the Turks effected their retirement. The infantry after a long and arduous march of 25 miles reached a point five miles south of Kirkuk after dark with the intention of attacking the next morning.

TOWN LOOTED.

At eight o'clock it began to rain. It poured steadily all night and our bivouac was soon flooded. The surrounding country is very boggy in wet weather and the heavy going has greatly hampered the pursuit. The Turks were all away by midnight. For some hours explosions and burning dumps indicated their intention to quit. When we entered Kirkuk this morning the place was being looted. The procession of men, women and children carrying furniture looked like a crowd leaving an auction. We put a guard over the bridge by which the stuff was being carried from the Turkish administrative quarters on the right bank to the Kurdish quarters on the left bank of the Hasa Su. In the bazaar we were in time to save some of the fittings of the shops, looms, anvils forges, doors and benches, but everything of value had been taken. The Turks left 500 sick and wounded in the hospital.

This part of Kurdistan is very fertile and well watered from the hills. It is a country of rolling downs, good crops and excellent grazing. The elevation of the plateau is a thousand feet above the sea. The low ridges intersect it rising two or three hundred feet above the plain but these are far apart and is a land of wide horizons. It is an exceptionally late season, the days are pleasantly cool and the heat has not yet been oppressive. The whole plateau is a vivid green. The flora is that of English June in the corn lands. Stretches of clover are now in blossom and wild oats and barley are greatly appreciated by the cavalry. The corn is in ear but not yet ripe. Our occupation of the district must be a serious loss to the Turks who were counting on the Kurdish harvest to replenish their resources. Judging by the condition of the prisoners and the dead they are far from being well supplied. We have had more heavy rain and the ford by which the despatch rider will carry this letter is still impassable.

Writing from Kirkuk on the 9th, the correspondent says:

The Kirkuk country had dried sufficiently yesterday to admit of reconnaisance along the Altun-Kapri road. Some fourteen miles out of Kirku our cavalry found the last of the Turkish transport stuck in the mud—eight heavy German motor lorries packed with artillery, ammunition and two mountain guns and two machine guns. A quantity of shells has been collected on the road and in villages. Many Turks were found by the roadside, dead of starvation and exhaustion.

AN ACT OF VANDALISM.

The weather has cleared, the river has fallen and the fords are passable. The last act of the Turks before leaving Kirkuk was to blow up the Christian church which they had used as an ammunition dump. This shrine, though a mere shell, dates from the fifth century and is the only monument of historical interest that Kirkuk possesses.

BRITISH POLITICO-ECONOMIC MISSION TO BRAZIL.

BRAZIL PROUD TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. May 15.

The British Politico-Economic Mission to Brazil headed by Sir Maurice de Bunsen received a most cordial welcome. The President said he was very gratified at the message from the King and expressed admiration at the mighty effort put forth by Britain in the defence of the cause with which Brazil was proud to be associated.

SOME SAMPLES OF GERMAN "TRUTHS".

FALSE STATEMENTS IN THEIR COMMUNIQUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 15.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters gives other examples of false statements in the German communiqués in the early days of the battle besides that cabled on the 12th. A German communiqué stated that the 5th. Berkshires were annihilated. The fact is that 5th. Berkshires lost fifteen officers and three hundred other ranks.

A German communiqué asserted that the 4th. Yorkshire Light Infantry was captured almost complete. The truth is that the total missing of this regiment is 190.

Numerous cases of similar exaggeration and many of sheer mendacity could be given. Some are in themselves unimportant but in totality they show how impossible it is to accept any German communiqué at its face value.

DEATH OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. May 15.

The death is announced of Mr. James Gordon Bennett.

James Gordon Bennett was the proprietor of the "New York Herald." He commissioned the late Hon. H. M. Stanley "to find Livingstone" and owned the Yacht "Namouna." Born on 10th May 1841, and married to Baroness de Reuter in 1914, Mr. Bennett died at a comparatively ripe age of 77.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON PEACE.

NOT UNTIL ISSUE WAS DECIDED ON BATTLEFIELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 15.

Mr. Chamberlain in a speech in London said the Government was not indifferent to peace but it was idle to discuss peace until the issue was decided on the battlefield.

DOMINIONS' PREMIERS IN NEW YORK.

EN ROUTE TO LONDON,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, May 14.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. May 15.

Mr. Hughes, Premier of Australia, Mr. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, Sir Joseph Ward and Mr. Robert Curran have arrived in America *en route* to London.

TRADES UNIONS' DINNER TO AMERICAN LABOUR MISSION.

DETERMINATION OF U. S. LABOUR TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. May 15.

The General Federation of Trades Unions entertained to a dinner at the House of Commons the American Labour Mission. The Labour Ministers attended.

Mr. Barnes expressed his admiration at the manner in which great numbers of Americans of German origin had been marshalled so that they were now equally solid for war as the others.

Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the mission, emphasised American Labour's determination to support the United States Government until the ends for which they had entered the war were achieved. The speakers included the High Commissioners for New Zealand and Canada.

NEW UKRAINIAN FINANCE MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 14.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 15.

The Pro-German Dobry, manager of the Russian Bank of Foreign Trade at Kieff whom the former Ukrainian Government arrested and the Germans released has been appointed the Ukrainian Finance Minister.

OPERATIONS ON WEST FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID N. E. OF ROBECQ.

ENEMY REPULSED NEAR MERVILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 12-30 p.m. May 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 15

A British communiqué says we successfully carried out a raid north-east of Robeq taking a few prisoners. We had no casualties. We repulsed with loss an enemy party westward of Merville. There was hostile artillery fire in the Somme and Ancre sectors.

ENEMY ATTACK S. W. OF MORLANCOURT.

REPULSED COMPLETELY BY AUSTRALIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14, 10-0 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 15.

A British communiqué says, after heavy artillery preparation the enemy attacked on a mile front south-west of Morlancourt and entered our positions at one point. The Australians immediately counter-attacked and drove the enemy out completely re-establishing the line. The attack was repulsed at other points with heavy loss.

We took fifty prisoners. Our casualties were very light.

The French in local fighting repulsed an enemy attack in the direction of Kleinviers-traat.

WET WEATHER ON WESTERN FRONT.

ARTILLERY FIRE BELOW AVERAGE ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. May 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires that the weather is very wet and dreary. Nothing is doing and even the artillery fire is much below the average activity.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN THREE POSITIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 4.0 p.m. May 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 15

A French communiqué says there was fairly lively artillery duel in the sector of Butte-du-Mesnil and in the Champagne and Vosges.

EMPLACEMENT AND GUNS BOMBARDING PARIS.

DESTROYED BY FRENCH SHELLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 15.

Aeroplane photographs confirm the destruction of the emplacement and guns bombarding Paris. Four shells secured direct hits shattering everything. The railway for the service of guns were broken in numerous places.

SITUATION ON EASTERN FRONTS.

UNFAVOURABLE FOR GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 15.

Colonel Repington considers that the situation on the Eastern fronts has become more unfavourable for the Germans since the signature of Russian treaties. The Germans have become involved in bigger operations than they expected and the consequences of the delay are serious. Altogether the delay in climax has profited us more than the enemy, who is now deprived of hopes of a strategic surprise except by the violation of Switzerland or the invasion of England.

THE KING'S CERTIFICATE ON DISCHARGE.

FOR ALL RANKS EXCEPT OFFICERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 15

The War Office announces the award of a special certificate of honour called the "King's Certificate on Discharge" to all ranks except officers of the Navy, the Army and the Air Force discharged through wounds or disabilities incurred on active service or other enemy action. A second discharge certificate will be awarded where the recipients of the first voluntarily re-enlist and are again discharged.

Respective Dominion authorities will issue certificates to the ex-members of the Australian, Canadian and New Zealand naval forces and the Accountant-General of the Navy to the members of the Malta and Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE IN ITALY.

KAISER'S INSISTENCE.

SIMULTANEOUS WITH RENEWAL ON WEST FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 15.

A message to the "Daily Chronicle" from Paris says it is understood that the Kaiser at the Imperial Conference insisted upon a big Austrian offensive in Italy simultaneously with the renewal of the German offensive in the west. The Austrians were obliged to consent and the transport of the Austrians to Trentino has increased tremendously. A part of the Austrian heavy guns in France have been transferred back to Italy.

HOSTILE ATTEMPTS AGAINST MONTE CORNO FAIL.

ELEVEN ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. May 15.

An Italian communiqué says hostile attempts to renew the attacks against Monte Corno failed. Eleven hostile aeroplanes were brought down.

RAISING OF MONEY CAUSES NO ANXIETY.

MR. BONAR LAW'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 15.

In the House of Commons in the discussion on the Finance Bill, Mr. Bonar Law said the question of raising money at present did not cause him any serious anxiety. A big loan floated in January last year realised a thousand million sterling of new money, while war bonds started last October and savings certificates produced 719 millions up to April 1st. (Cheers.) He was not in the least despondent about getting the required money in this way, in spite of the recent falling off of subscriptions. Steps were being considered for the stimulation of such a form of subscription.

The discussion showed that the budget was well received.

Mr. Bonar Law did not indicate any modification of new duties.

IRISH HOME RULE.

PROBABILITY OF A FEDERAL SCHEME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 15.

The Home Rule question is rapidly developing. The Government's intentions remain secret, but Lobby correspondents think that the Government increasingly favours a federal scheme to be subsequently extended to the rest of the United Kingdom, with the present Imperial Government supreme in imperial affairs. Carsonites will, probably, accept it conditionally, but Nationalists are already proclaiming that they will have nothing to do with it.

CHANGE IN UNIONIST ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 15.

A change in the attitude of Unionists as regards Home Rule was indicated by Mr. Chamberlain in the course of a speech at a Unionist meeting in London. He said it was a question whether in view of the new circumstances which had arisen. Unionists should take up their former attitude. Home Rule was not a question for Ireland alone, but concerned England, Scotland and Wales. Also a solution of the whole problem was urgently demanded. He asked them to look the new facts in the face with an open mind.

MR. WALTER LONG'S NEW OFFICE.

ADVISER TO GOVERNMENT ON IRISH MATTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 15.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that Mr. Walter Long has accepted the position of general adviser to the Government on Irish matters and it is definitely settled that he will pilot the Home Rule Bill through the House of Commons.

REVIVAL OF RECRUITING IN AUSTRALIA.

FEDERAL PRIME MINISTER PLEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SYDNEY, May 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 15.

Mr. Watt, Acting Federal Prime Minister, is greatly pleased with the revival of recruiting, which he says is the most important thing now engaging the attention of Australia. He is delighted with the new spirit displayed by every state.

BLOCKING OF OSTEND HARBOUR.

HOW THE VINDICTIVE WAS SUNK.

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 8-40 a.m. May 15.

The Admiralty issues the following account of the Ostend operation, dated from Dunkirk, May 11th, The account says the Sirius which failed so gallantly to block the harbour lies in a surf some 2,000 yards east of the entrance to the Ostend Harbour. The planning and execution of the enterprise were entrusted to Commodore, Hubert Lynes, who directed a previous attempt to block the harbour with the Sirius and the brilliant. On the former occasion unforeseen and unforeseeable conditions fought against him. On this occasion the main problem was to secure the effect of surprise upon the enemy who was clearly expecting him. The Sirius and the Brilliant previously were baffled by the displacement of a Stroombank buoy marking the channel to the harbour entrance, but, since then the aerial reconnaissance established that the Germans had removed the buoy altogether and there were no guiding marks of any kind. They also cut the gaps in the piers as a precaution against landing. Furthermore, when on the midnight of the 9th the ships moved from the anchorage, it was known that some nine German destroyers were patrolling the coast. The night was favourable for the enterprise. There was little wind, no moon and a still sea.

From Dunkirk a sudden brief gun-fire announced that the German aeroplanes were about. The vindictive was seen mistily through the streaming smoke from a destroyer's funnels plodding silently to her coal. She receded astern as a destroyer raced on to lay a light buoy which was to be her guide. She passed thence into the ands of a small craft whose mission was to guide the light and hide her in clouds of smoke screen.

FIRST SURPRISE ELEMENT.

The absence of a preliminary bombardment was the first surprise element. A time-table had been laid down for every stage of the operation. The monitors anchored seaward awaited the signal to fire and a great siege batteries of the Royal Marine Artillery in Flanders stood by to neutralise the big German artillery along the coast; and the airmen who were to collaborate with the aerial bombardment of the town awaited somewhere overhead. The destroyers patrolled seawards of the small craft.

The vindictive, guided by the light buoy, arrived where a motor boat waited by a calcium flare upon the old position of the Stroombank buoy. Four minutes before her arrival there a signal was given for the guns to open. Two motorboats dashed in and torpedoed the high wooden piers and simultaneously shells came from the the monitors at sea. The surprise part of the attack was sprung. The surprise, in spite of the Germans' watchfulness seems to have been complete. Hitherto not a shot had come from the land.

Motor launches manned by the Naval Volunteer Reserve worked magnificently and produced the likeness of a dense mist on either hand of the vindictive's course. Then the guns roared into action and a tremendous uproar ensued. the German batteries registering from six inches to fteen-inch naval pieces fought a duel with he Royal Marine Artillery. The Germans pened fire at the monitors and the Marnes and the monitors replied. Meanwhile, the aeroplanes bombed methodically and the anti-aircraft guns searched the skies for them. Through this conflict the vindictive without hurry approached the entrance. Then a sea fog came on and the destroyers had to use their lights and syrens to keep in touch with each other.

The air attack was suspended and the Vindictive with some distance to go, found herself in gross darkness. Motor-boats supplied with flares capable of illuminating square miles of the sea escorted her to the entrance but the fog and smoke together were too dense even for the flares. The Vindictive started to cruise to find the entrance and at the third attempt the mist lifted and she saw the entrance clear dead ahead. A motor-boat dashed up, raced into the opening under a heavy fire and placed a flare on the water between the piers. The Vindictive steamed over it and on, and she was in.

The guns found her at once and she was hit every few seconds after entering. Her decks and upper works were swept by a hail of lead converged upon her from the machine-guns in shore.

HOW THE VINDICTIVE WENT IN.

After her control was demolished by a shell which killed all its occupants including Sub-Lieutenant Maclachlan, Commander Godsal and the officers proceeded to the Conning tower. They observed that the eastern pier had been breached some two hundred yards from the seaward end. Then the Vindictive's helm was starboarded and she said her battered nose to the eastern pier and prepared to swing her three-hundred and twenty feet of length across the channel. At that moment a shell struck the Conning tower. The Vindictive lay at an angle of forty degrees to the pier and seemed to be hard and fast and after vainly working the engines for some minutes an order was given to abandon the ship, which was done after the blowing charges. The ship sank about six feet and lay upon the bottom of the channel, her work done.

Commander Godsal was presumably killed by a shell which struck the Conning tower. Most of the casualties occurred while the ship was being abandoned. The men behaved with the same cheery discipline and courage which distinguished them in the Zeebrugge raid. Not a single enemy craft had been seen. The nine German destroyers which were out free to fight chose a more discreet part.

Vice-Admiral Keyes was present at the operation in the destroyer "Warwick" and Commander Hamilton Bonn, M.P., was in command of the motor launches. Lieutenant Francis Harrison commanded the coastal motorboats. The central smoke screen was entrusted to Sub-Lieutenants Humphrey Low and Leslie Blake.

The casualties at present reported are two officers and six men killed, two officers and ten men, all of the Vindictive, missing believed killed, and four officers and eight men wounded. Officers, who carried out operation, do not claim that the harbour is completely blocked but the purpose of embarrassing the enemy and making the harbour impracticable for any but small craft and making dredging operations difficult was fully accomplished.

KARL MEETS KAISER.

DISCUSSION OF AUSTRO-GERMAN QUESTIONS.

COMPLETE ACCORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 15.

A German official message says: Emperor Karl visited the Kaiser at the main headquarters accompanied by Burian and von Arz, Chief of the Austrian General Staff. Germany was represented by Hindenburg, Ludendorff and Kuehlmann. There was a cordial and thorough discussion of all the fundamental political, economic and military questions affecting Austria and Germany. There was complete accord on all these and on the extension and deepening of the existing alliance. The guiding lines of contemplated contractual agreements already exist in principle.

PROPOSED AUSTRO-GERMAN UNION.

DEMANDS OF SOUTHERN SLAVS AND GERMANS IN AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 15.

Swiss reports state that the conferences at the German Headquarters especially related to the future Austro-German relations. The Germans propose an Austro-German economic and military union. They are supported by the Germans in Austria, but it is doubtful whether the necessary two-thirds majority of the Reichsrat for this constitutional change can be obtained.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" declares that the great Austrian question of the day is whether the continued existence as a separate state is possible owing to the demand of the Southern Slave for independence and the demand of the Germans in Austria for union with Germany.

GERMAN SOCIALIST ON SUBMARINES.

PEACE NOT BROUGHT NEARER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 5-25 p.m., May 15.

Speaking in the Reichstag, Independent Socialist Vogtherr declared that submarines had not brought peace nearer and meanwhile they were destroying tonnage which would be needed after war to bring raw materials to Germany.

RUSSIAN ROYAL FAMILY.

IN GERMAN HANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 13.
Recd. 5-15 p.m. May 15.

German newspapers state that the Dowager Empress of Russia and Grand Dukes Nicholas and Alexander, who were residing at Aitodore are in German hands.

MAINTAINING OF PEACE IN UKRAINE.

GERMAN PRESS ON THE DIFFICULTY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 5-25 p.m. May 15.

German newspapers are beginning to complain of a large number of divisions required to maintain peace in the Ukraine.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that conditions there are becoming more difficult for Germany. As regards the German policy in the East generally, the paper sarcastically remarks that the German practices often differ completely from the proclaimed aims.

ANTI-JEWISH GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN UKRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON May 13.
Recd. 5-25 p.m. May 15.

The Vienna Jewish Correspondent Bureau announces that German authorities in the Ukraine are anti-Jewish and have abolished the Ministry of Jewish Affairs.

INDIA AND REFORMS.

MR. MONTAGU TO MAKE A STATEMENT.

"AT THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 15.

Mr. Montagu is busy at the India Office and it is understood that he will make a statement in Parliament at the earliest opportunity on constitutional reform in India.

CANADIAN EX-PREMIER'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM FRIENDS AND POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, May 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 15.

Congratulations to Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier on their golden wedding are pouring in, to-day, from all over Canada, from political opponents and friends alike. The liberal senators and members of the House of Commons have presented a gold plate.

FOOD CONTROL.

EFFECT OF IMPROVEMENT IN TRANSPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 15.

Evidence of improvement in transport is provided by the announcement that the Government will shortly permit the sale of offals including kidney liver and ox tails without coupons. Supplies of imported meat are so large that the people are urged to use frozen meat in preference to the home grown.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

ELECTIONS POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 15.

The Rhodes Trustees have decided again to postpone the elections to scholarships, which would normally have taken place next Autumn. Candidates eligible in 1918, may compete in 1919.

"INDEPENDENCE" OF LITHUANIA.

TO PARTICIPATE IN GERMANY'S WAR BURDENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 15.

The preamble to the Kaiser's deed recognising the "independence" of Lithuania says Lithuania will participate in the war burdens of Germany.

NON-RECURRENT WAR-TIME INCOME-TAX IN GERMANY

OWING TO INSUFFICIENCY OF REVENUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 15.

Owing to the insufficiency of revenue from indirect taxation, Germany proposes to levy a non-recurrent war time income-tax raising twelve hundred million marks.

SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR ALEXANDER PEDLER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 15

Sir Alexander Pedler died suddenly while attending a meeting at the Ministry of Munitions.

The late Sir Alexander Pedler was born in 1849 at Dulwich. He was educated at the City of London School and later at the Royal College of Science. He was Professor of Chemistry at the Presidency College, Calcutta and was subsequently appointed Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. Later, he became Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta and an additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India. He was created a C.I.E., in 1901 and on his retirement in 1906 was made a Knight. He was esteemed and honoured as a Scientist and had won the distinctions of F.R.S., F.[illegible], and F.I.C. He was the author of various papers in the Proceedings of the Royal Society and the editor of the Journal of the Chemical Society the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal, and Indian Metallurgic Memoirs, etc.

MESOPOTAMIA COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 15.

A Mesopotamia communiqué says:—Our mounted troops have pursued the Turks beyond Kirkur and on May 11th the enemy were driven across Bsser Zab at Alton Keupri. Thirty prisoners and two guns were captured. The day after our aeroplanes bombed hostile camps between Alton Keupri and Erbil and also on the Tigris.

PREMIER AND MINERS

STRAIGHT TALK ON COMB-OUT BALLOT.

"THIS IS REAL ANARCHY,"

On the 22nd March, the special conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain unanimously passed the following resolution:

"That, in view of the ballot vote not showing a two-thirds majority, we recommend the conference to advise the men not to resist the taking of 50,000 men from the mines for the Army."

This course, says the "Daily Telegraph" was recommended by the Executive Committee, which met the Prime Minister on March 21st and laid before him the result of the ballot, which showed a majority of 39,570 against the comb-out. Mr. Lloyd George's speech to the Executive was of a particularly frank nature. Pointing out that if each group and section of the community were to determine whether it would obey a law of the State it would mean anarchy, and instancing the condition of Russia as resultant upon a similar state of affairs, he informed his hearers that it was absolutely essential for the Government to proceed with the decision which it had deliberately come to in order to save the country from disaster.

The Prime Minister said: It is absolutely essential for us, if we are to avoid defeat, to have more men to maintain our Armies in the field. I have never heard anyone challenge that need. I have heard people say that we ought to give in. Well, I do not know that I have heard anybody say that we ought to give in. But people put forward proposals the effect of which would be, if you accepted them that you would in fact have given in. But I have never heard anyone say: "You ought to play the Bolshevists' part, withdraw your Armies from the field, hand your cannon over to the enemy, let him capture territories in France, and march up to Calais and Boulogne, overawe Britain, and generally trample down Europe." I have never heard any one say that. I have never heard anyone say that we had a ghost of a chance of holding our own against his military despotism in Europe unless we got more men.

"IT IS NOT GOVERNMENT."

And I am utterly at a loss to know where the men are to be found if, first of all, the engineers say, "We will not find the men," and then the miners say, "We will not find the men." You do not mind my speaking quite plainly, because we have come here for plain speaking. I have no doubt if exemption is claimed, if privileges are established for two of the greatest trades in the kingdom, a third trade will come along—I have no doubt it is there ready and waiting—and say: "Very well, we also claim to take, and we will take a ballot of our members to find out whether they ought not to be exempted as well as the miners and engineers."

This would mean anarchy; it is not government. It means that each group and section of the community is to determine for itself whether it will obey a law which comes from the State as a whole. If you are dissatisfied with our policy, the nation can change its Government, and can determine whether there is to be peace or war. But the moment a Government, representing the community with the full assent of the House of Commons—and this has never been challenged even by the Labour party in the House of Commons—issues a command, with the unanimous assent of every party in the State, if you allow each section of the community to begin to decide for itself whether it is to obey, that is real anarchy. I should have thought the experience of the Bolshevists in Russia would have shown how utterly fatal that sort of policy is for democracy. You may think I am not so good a democrat as some of you. That is a matter of opinion. But I know this, that this policy of sectional independence would damn democracy from beginning to end.

Just let me tell you about this telegram that has just come into my hands. Do you know what has happend today? Early this morning the German armies have attacked us on a front of sixty miles—100,000 yards; that is fifty-seven miles. They have attacked us with overwhelming forces. Where have they come from? They have come from the country where democracy has failed to do its duty, because each group there began to decide for itself whether it would defend its native land. Therefore have these masses been able to fall upon us. Under those conditions, to discuss whether the miners and engineers are going to make their contribution to defend their native land—I am amazed that it should be debatable! I am prepared to face anything; but unless the Government is going to be supported in defending this country and its liberties it is far better that the Government should go out and say, "Let us have anarchy in this land." That is the only answer. I am prepared to take the consequences but we cannot have the decisions of the national Executive submitted to any sections of the community, however important, for them to say whether they will obey the law or not.

I had the same question to decide with the land. We gave orders for the cutting up of land in order to increase the food supplies of the people, and one or two owners of land said. "We decline to cut up our land." The vast majority gladly obeyed. We had to tell the few who were stubborn that laws are intended for landlords to obey as well as anybody else. If you begin to have one section of the community taking upon itself the right to determine whether it is going to obey orders which are intended to defend the very life of the community, there is an end of all government. Then you will come to a condition of things where believe me, the people who will suffer most are not the people who are at the top, and who in the long run are generally able to take care of themselves, but the poor devils at the bottom.

WHY GERMANY HAS ATTACKED.

It has always been so in the history of the whole world, from the beginning to the present day, that those who suffer from that sort of "pull devil, pull baker" business are not the men who have been strong enough to force themselves right up to the top and are able to defend themselves with their own strong right arms, but those at the bottom. It is better that we should talk plainly when we come here. I am talking with a good deal of feeling, because I have only just had this news about this overwhelming attack upon us which has taken place. It is an attack which, I again repeat, has been brought about entirely by the failure of Russian democracy to have its orders obeyed: each section of the community determined which order it would or would not obey; when and how and under what conditions each battalion, each company, each community, each little race, each little country, each little trade, would obey the orders of the Central Government, and the result is that half Russia has been taken away, partly by the Germans and partly by others, and nobody knows what will become of the rest.

I regret that, under these conditions, it is absolutely essential for the Government to proceed with the decision which it has deliberately come to in order to save the country from disaster. This vote does not represent the majority of the miners. It represents, it is perfectly true, a majority of those who voted, but not a very large majority. The majority who voted—I do not know whether they had any guidance at all from their leaders, or whether they were left without any guidance as to what particular vote to give; but they represent a minority of the miners of this kingdom, and I am very glad to think that. And the second vote is a vote which rather indicates that on the whole even the majority of those who did vote quite contemplated the possibility that the Government should take this action.

That is all I am afraid I can say. If this attack succeeds, the Germans might be at Calais, and the only answer we have to give is a vote of the Miners' Federation to say that they are not prepared to fight. You cannot give that answer, and I do not believe that the miners would give it: I am perfectly certain they would not. I know the miners pretty well. There is no more patriotic body of men in the whole kingdom, and, on behalf of the Government, I am prepared to take the chance of the miners not giving that answer.

SOUL FORCE V. COERCION.

MAHATMA GANDHI ON THE ETHICS OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Satyagrah Camp,
NADIAD, May 14.

Mahatma Gandhiji, who was away for about a fortnight, returned to Nadiad about three days ago and resumed his tours yesterday, the village visited being Dhundhakuva in Borsad Taluka. This is one of the villages in the taluka that have firmly held out, "japtis" and other coercive measures notwithstanding. It has a very small population, yet the attendance was very large. The Mahatmaji began to address them by saying that the result of their struggle was a nearly complete, if not a complete, victory, inasmuch as Mr. Pratt had not been able to execute his threats and carry out his vow. He divided vows into two classes, viz., divine and devilish. Those vows are divine which cannot be broken and should be carried out even at the cost of life, and which cannot stand resistance. Devilish vows are those that require ever to be resisted. A Satyagrahi makes it his business to offer his resistance to such vows everytime and everywhere. And Mr. Pratt's was such a vow, i.e., of the devilish type. Mr. Pratt, Mahatma Gandhiji added, had always been respected by him, and he was no bad officer, but those who were not bad officers sometimes committed serious blunders. Mr. Pratt's object was to punish the agriculturists for their disobedience of Government's authority, but he could not punish them as he chose the devilish means. The whole district was now fired with a spirit that was never in the people before. They had awakened to a sense of their rights. The Mahatmaji explained to them that in defending themselves against oppression, by passive resistance to it, they had blessed the oppressor also, just as Prahlad by his passive resistance blessed his oppressive father. Had Mr. Pratt been allowed to execute his threat, the whole nation would have raised a cry of terror, and Mr. Pratt would no doubt see some day that he was luckily spared that catastrophe.

A PAINFUL INCIDENT.

Before concluding, he said he could not omit to refer to one painful incident that had been brought to his notice. He had been told that the mukhi in Dabhashi was using his evil influence in persuading people to evade the effects of attachments by keeping money easily accessible to the attachnig officers. It was, the Mahatmaji said, incredible that people could be so simply deluded. It was nothing short of voluntary mischief on the people's part, and calculated to spoil the whole movement. "We will," he said, "respect the officers, but we won't assist them; we will give them food and shelter, but surely we will not voluntarily point out to them the things to be attached. He who believes that he can evade the effects of attachment by keeping ready things for being attached has missed the whole spirit of the struggle." The Dabhasi incident, he repeated, had shocked him, and he hoped it would nowhere be repeated. One thing more he would add in conclusion. He had heard that revenue officers had had to go without food and water from some places. He would like to suggest that passive resistance did not mean molestation of others, but simple and pure voluntary suffering. He feelingly concluded by observing that there ought not to be a single house or village which belonged to a Satyagrahi where there was not the practice of truth in word and deed, where no sweet words were spoken, and where one had to go away from without food and shelter.

RECRUITING IN BURMA.

GEN. RAITT'S TRIBUTE TO BURMESE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, May 15.

A striking tribute to the spontaneity of Burmese recruiting was made at last night's man-power meeting here by Major-General Raitt. He said that at the beginning of the war and for the first two years the only Burmese unit was Sappers and Miners. They were first asked to augment that company, the men were immediately forthcoming; they were asked for a motor van company, the men were forthcoming; they were then asked for 2,000 men for the labour corps, the men were forthcoming, they had been asked for a second, third and a fourth battalion of 70th Burma Rifles, they got orders to raise a fourth battalion about a week or ten days ago and they had the authority to raise them. His Honour Sir Reginald Craddock had told them that they were about to be asked to raise four battalions of the 60th Burma Rifles. He had not the slightest doubt that they would get men with the greatest ease.

Another speaker Major Bushell in command of the Burmese sappers and miners eulogised the fighting qualities of the Burmese before the fall of Baghdad.

ARREST OF MR. W. W. PEARSON.

MR. ANDREW'S INTERVIEW WITH VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 15.

Mr. C. F. Andrews came up to Simla yesterday in connection with the recent arrest in Pekin of Mr. W. W. Pearson on a political charge reported in the press in India last week. Mr. Pearson was associated with Mr. Andrews in his visits to South Africa and Fiji concerning Indian emigration, but was in Japan during his second visit to Fiji. Mr. Andrews had an interview with his Excellency the Viceroy this morning and leaves for Calcutta to-night. Nothing appears to be known in Simla about the cause of the arrest.

MADRAS RECRUTING BOARD.

MEETING ON 20TH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
OOTACAMUND, May 15.

The following press communiqué has been received. His Excellency the Governor will leave Ootacamund on Thursday the 16th instant, arriving at Madras on the morning of Friday the 17th.

A meeting of the Provincial Recruiting Board at which, his Excellency will preside, will, as already announced, be held on Monday the 20th May and his Excellency will also confer with the Controller of Munitions and others concerned as to the manner, in which the responsibilities of the Local Government for giving effect to the resolutions passed at the Delhi Conference in respect of the increased production of war materials, the control of traffic, the construction of sailing ships, the increased production of food supply and other war efforts can most fully be discharged.

His Excellency will probably also attend a meeting of the Madras War Loan General Committee.

The issue of invitations to the Provincial War Conference which was recently announced for Tuesday the 21st May, will for the present be deferred. An announcement as to the date on which, it will be held, will be made later.

THE PUBLICITY BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 15.

The Government of India have addressed the Local Governments on the question of constitution and work of the Publicity Board, the central organisation of which will be soon formed in Simla. It is understood that this board will be composed of officials and non-officials, both European and Indian, with Sir William Vincent as chairman, and the Goverment of India and the provincial Governments will consult competent non-official opinion at every stage of the work of this Board. The other boards which have been constituted as a result of the Delhi Conference will set to work very soon. Sir Claude Hill will preside over the Foodstuffs Board, Sir Sankaran Nair will take charge of the Communication Board and Sir George Barnes will control the board dealing with resources. The Man-power Board will be dealt with by a highly competent body among whom will be his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The death has occurred from enteric fever of Mr. G. C. Winnington Ingram, Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad.

BURMA'S RESPONSE TO EMPIRE'S CALL.

PROBLEM OF EUROPEAN MAN-POWER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, May 14.

A large public meeting, attended also by the delegates from outside and presided over by the Lieut.-Governor Sir Reginald Craddock, was held to-day in the Jubilee Hall, Rangon, when a resolution was unanimously passed recording Burma's determination to do all in their power to aid the Empire in the present crisis by carrying into effect the Delhi War Conference's resolutions.

Sir Reginald Craddock in his speech explained the difficulties of Burma's small representation at the Delhi Conference, but that fact made it all the more incumbent upon Burma that the response to the appeal should be in clear and in no uncertain terms, not lip-service only, but men, money and materials. He could confidently affirm that in Burma there would be no divided counsels and that in Burma we had no dissentients, who would bargain for reward. They rendered service ever since the beginning of 1917. Altogether the indigenous races of Burma had supplied to the Army and Labour corps 1500 men. The figures were most creditable. The Commander-in-Chief had wired him a few days ago congratulations. Eight battalions of infantry, of which two had gone to India for training and two more were in the process of formation, represented for the present, the army's demand upon Burma. We were recruiting at the rate of 1000 to 1200 a month and this rate must be continued to keep us up to strength. He referred to General Raitt's faith in the Burmans as soldiers and quoted instances of the bravery of Burmese soldiers in Mesopotamia and at the range.

Regarding the European man-power resolution, he said the total number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in Burma, who have given their services to the army, had been 1005, but further needs was great and the time had come for further combing out. The new Burma Battalion must be officialled by men acquainted with the Burmans and Burmese tongue. He finally made a strong appeal for support to the war loan.

RECRUITING AMONG EUROPEANS.

One resolution carried acknowledged Burma's gratifying response to the call for men and undertaking to spare no effort to promote further recruiting. The most far-reaching resolution was the one proposed by the Hon. Mr. I. O. Anderson, Chairman, Burma Chamber of Commerce, and seconded by Mr. J. Donald Chairman of Trades Association, stating it was the duty of every man below the age of 23 years, eligible for service in the I.A.R.O., to offer his services unreservedly to the local Government, leaving the latter to decide how he can best be employed in military, civil or the present capacity.

In his speech Mr. Anderson said they had during the course of the war looked to Simla for the lead as to what was to be done in the matter of European man-power in India and with the exception of the recent Delhi resolutions he feared they had looked somewhat in vain. He pointed out that the prolonged stress of the war had depleted Burma's European man-power. The resolution covered the Government servants and those in civil employ and the local Government had given a lead in releasing men and it was up to the commercial bodies to do no less. Short of conscription, the resolution could not go much further. It suggested wide authority for the governing power was being left in the hand of the local Government, but he was assured the latter would interfere as little as possible with those engaged in war work. Local Government did not intend that any existing business should be closed down. The idea was that all business should be carried on with the minimum of European supervision and his Honour had undertaken to give his personal consideration to all cases submitted to the Government.

The last resolution appointed a strong committee to advise and report on the utilization of resources of the Province.

BOGRA OUTRAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 15.

The man arrested at Bogra in connection with the murder of a C. I. D. sub-inspector there, is said to be an accomplice of the murderer. This man hails from Rajshahi district. On searching his house some explosives were found buried under the floor of a room.

DEATH OF CAPT. SYUD YAKUB BAHADUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, May 14.

The death is reported of Captain Syud Yakub Bahadur, which took place at Kondia Palli last week. The deceased served 32 years in the Indian Army and retired in 1899. He successively filled the posts of Drill Naik, Havildar, Havildar Major and Indian Adjutant in the 29th Madras Infantry. For conspicuous gallantry in action against dacoits in Upper Burma he received the Order of Merit and was appointed Indian A. D. C. to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. Captain Syud Yakub was also presented with a jaghir by Government in recognition of his services.

RECRUITING IN RUBBER PLANTATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
COCHIN, May 9.

At the Rubber Planters' Conference at Cochin to-day, among other things, a resolution that the Conference in view of the requirements of the Government of India for men, do request the Government not only to consult the non-official European opinion but do further take the matter with a view to helping the individual to decide whether his duty lies to the employer to whom he is under agreement, or to the Empire for whom he longs to fight, was carried unanimously.

"A CLEAN PEACE."

MR. ASQUITH ON POST-WAR PROBLEMS

Mr. Asquith addressing the executive council of the National Liberal Federation at Derby on March 22nd outlined what the late Liberal Government had done before the war, how it acted during the war, and the programme with which it was faced. He said he was all for the party truce, and that his actions had shown—(cheers)—but a truce was an armestice, not a capitulation, and in his conception of patriotic duty it did not close their mouths to a free expression of opinions, both as to the present and the future. Ten years ago he was nominated to be Liberal leader. "I have not resigned that position," he said, amid loud cheers. "I am not aware that I have been deposed from it; and until the day comes that my natural faculties desert me, of which I am sure I shall receive timely warning from one or another of my candid friends, I have no intention of resigning." (Cheers.) In those ten years the Liberal party had dealt with many matters of the highest consequence.

"Then came the war (he proceeded). I say nothing of the part which we felt it our duty to play—my colleagues and myself. No one was more personally responsible than Sir Edward Grey—as I still like to call him, the greatest European diplomatist and peace-maker—(cheers)—and myself for the ultimate decision which was taken. It was a solemn, it was a terrible decision. It was, as we knew at the time, pregnant with infinite possibilities, one way or the other, and with the certainty of widespread bloodshed and suffering. Nearly four years have passed, and I say again here to-day what I have said before—and I am sure he would say the same—that even with the full knowledge of what was then closed in the book of immeasurable sacrifices and disasters which have threatened the whole of the civilised world—I say again that, even with that knowledge, I would not have acted otherwise than we did. (Loud cheers.) During the war our attention and our efforts have been properly and legitimately concentrated, without distinction of party, without a memory of past controversies or divisions, to effect its victorious prosecution. None the less we of the Liberal party, and I am glad to say the same of the other political parties in the State, have even, amid the preoccupations of the war, given a hearty welcome to the attempts that have been made, and are still in course of making, to take advantage of the atmosphere created by the war itself to secure a settlement in a non-controversial spirit of some of our outstanding constitutional difficulties—a widening of the franchise, the question of the permanent relations between the First and Second Chambers, and the still grave and more urgent case of Ireland." He would not believe, in this supreme crisis in the fortunes of freedom, that British and Irish statesmanship was so bankrupt that they could not find a means once and for all to place the relations of those two countries on a sound, durable and unshakable footing. (Cheers.)

TWO PARAMOUNT OBLIGATIONS.

"In the circumstances in which we live (said Mr. Asquith) it seems to me we have two paramount and overwhelming obligations. The first, of course, is to devote ourselves, as we had done from the beginning, without stint or measure, to a wholehearted prosecution of the war, with a view to the speedy attainment of what I have described and I think the phrase has met with general acceptance, as "a clean peace." (Cheers.) Any other peace we do not desire. We are not in this business for selfish purpose. I have said before, and I say again, so far as any territorial acquisitions or additions to our Empire are concerned, so far as my voice goes, I am ready to place them unreservedly to the arbitrament of a free international tribunal, and I have not the least fear or doubt as to the decision which would be given." (Cheers.)

This war, he proceeded, was a struggle not merely between armies and navies, but between peoples, and the enduring power, which in the long run was the victorious power, depended on the degree to which the various peoples engaged not only merely maintained their courage, but their capacity for lasting out the economic strain. The people had responded in admirable spirit to all the non-military requirements which had been made upon them. (Cheers.) Air raids were treated with imperturbable equanimity, with few exceptions, by the great bulk of our population. So with the rationing of food, the curtailment of light and facilities of locomotion, there was not a word of grumble or complaint. The demobilisation of our fighting forces in the field and of the vast army of workers now concentrated on the provision of apparatus of war—and that demobilisation might be upon us much sooner than some people thought—(cheers)—must react on all the conditions of our social and industrial lives. The land question, housing, the future relations between male and female labour—these were amongst the most obvious of the difficulties which would have to be faced. Finance might in a very real sense be said to dominate all other matters. Our National Debt at the close of this financial year would amount, in round numbers, to £6,000,000,000. If the war were to go on for another year it would be £8,000,000,000. A certain proportion would nominally be recoverable, some from our own Dominions as well as from foreign Powers, but it was well not to put too high a figure upon that. Interest on loans, sinking fund, pensions, education, housing, maternity, and child labour, all would require money. How were all these burdens to be met? In his opinion the burdens could be met in one way only, and that was by increasing the annual national wealth—(cheers)—by increasing in efficiency, and in output, and in productive capacity the capital and industry of the people. We must guard the return to artificial systems of protection and excessive trust in State supervision. "They were ashamed still to believe in Free Trade. (Cheers.) I state it as my opinion. I know of nothing in the experience of this war which should lead us for a moment to doubt that in a country circumstanced like ourselves, Free Trade in its largest and most general sense will be at least as necessary after the war as it was before." (Loud cheers.) Our experience of State control, he added, had not been encouraging. We lived to-day under the domination of a cohort of controllers.

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Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 26.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W M Lawson, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt J C Leask, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C G Lovegrove, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R E Mackinnon, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J Maclachlan, Engineers.
Capt H A Macmullen, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut M W Macnay, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut V A McVea, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut R D McWilliam, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut H T Maddocks, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut C V Marks, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut P Marks, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G E Martin, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut C Maxwell, Durhams.
Lieut-Colonel H C Metcalfe, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut T P Middleton, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut H G Mitchell, Devons.
Second-Lieut D L Morgan, Engineers.
Second-Lieut T P Nicholls, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J H Norton, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut G F Oakden, East Yorks.
Capt H G Oliver, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F J Owers, Londons.
Capt V H Palmer, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut J Peacock, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut A Pratt, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut E Ranger, West Surreys.
Capt F A Reading, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut A Redfern, Devons.
Second-Lieut J Rew, Field Artillery.
Lieut C M Rigg South Wales Borderers.
Lieut E Rimington, Engineers.
Second-Lieut B D Robertson, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt A Roulstone, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A V P Rowlands, Worcesters.
Lieut J G Sharp, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut W A Simmons, Field Artillery.
Lieut E G Smallcombe, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut W L Snowball, Yorkshires.
Lieut K E A Spafford, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J H Stanley, North Lancs.
Major V F Stapleton-Bretherton, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A K C Stein, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut L R Steinthal, Field Artillery.
Lieut B H Strachan, Londons.
Second-Lieut H W Summerson, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut R G Taylor, Field Artillery.
Lieut E H Thowas, Londons.
Capt J L G Thomas, Trench Mortars.
Captain G Thompson, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G Thompson, East Yorks.
Captain T A L Thompson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W Thompson, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A E Thompson, Durhams.
Lieut-Col. G Thomson, Londons.
Lieut-Col J A R Thomson, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A W Tindal, Field Artillery.
Major R H Tolerton, Londons.
Lieut T B Vinycomb, Ordnance.
Second-Lieut L S Wallgate, Yorkshires.
Lieut J N Ward, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut A B Warnecke, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut C A Watts, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut P Y J Way, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Webster, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut F G Williams, Londons.
Lieut H J M Williams, Londons.
Lieut J B Wilson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R Wilson, North Lancs.
Lieut E R Winser, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A Woodger, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut A Woodington, Londons.
Lieut-Col. N S Wright, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut O Young, Northumberlands.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut H F Boon, Londons.
Second-Lieut N J Carline, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut C I Carr, Londons.
Second-Lieut A J Corrie, Londons.
Second-Lieut D F Crawford, Londons.
Second-Lieut H W Durlacher, Londons.
Second-Lieut C D Fraser, Londons.
Second-Lieut R O Gunton, Londons.
Second-Lieut T Hall, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W T Hard, Londons.
Lieut A Hepton, Yorkshires.
Captain W B Hicks, Northumberlands.
Lieut S Johnson, Londons.
Captain L Price, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A Salley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut V C Solater, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut H S Thompson, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Lieut T C Lund, Northumberlands.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut H J Anderson, Wiltshires.
Lieut J Cairns, Service Corps.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut W Addison, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut T W Ashley, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W S Austin East Surreys.
Second-Lieut A E Barlow, Hussars.
Second-Lieut H Barton, Londons.
Captain P J Barton, Londons.
Lieut H P Bennett, Londons.
Lieut L W Bindon, Londons.
Lieut R G Boycott, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut R J H Brown, Londons.
Second-Lieut J Buchan, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut F Buckle, Londons.
Second-Lieut H Carbines, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H M Cook, Londons.
Second-Lieut S H E Crane, Londons.
Second-Lieut G H Crisp, Londons.
Captain F Defries, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut L W Dixon, Londons.
Second-Lieut A E Downing, North Lancs.
Lieut H S Ewen, Londons.
Second-Lieut P D Gibson, Londons.
Second-Lieut V de F Gillings, Londons.
Second-Lieut P Green, East Yorks.
Captain M L Harper, Londons.
Second-Lieut W N Harris, Londons.
Captain P W Herepath, Londons.
Major F R Hill, Middlesex.
Captain J R Houghton, Londons.
Captain J P Howie, Londons.
Captain W J Ibister, Medicals.
Rev A C Judd, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut G E Lester, Londons.
Second-Lieut P A Mcewan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L Moutrie, Londons.
Second-Lieut J K von 1 Peden, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W G Philpott, Londons.
Second-Lieut H V W Pite, Hampshires.
Captain C T A Pollock, Inns of Court Training Corps.
Lieut-Col. A R Richardson, Londons.
Second-Lieut A W Roberts, Durhams.
Second-Lieut G T Roberts, Londons.
Second-Lieut L F Wardle, Londons.
Lieut F S Waren, Londons.
Major W G West, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut S B Wilson, East Yorks.

PRISONERS.

Lieut J P Ainscough, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J Aitchison, Durhams.
Captain P S Alexander, Hussars.
Second-Lieut F E Allen, Hertfords.
Lieut J H Anderson, Seaforths.
Brigadier-General V T Bailey.
Second-Lieut H Barnaby, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut K C Barrell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A W Bellis, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut T S Bickerstaffe, Machine Gun Corps.
Rev R Bird, Chaplain.
Captain A G Bisset, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E H Boni, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut R F B Borradaile, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut B D M Brewer, Field Artillery.
Lieut F J Bridges, Hussars.
Lieut F C Bright, Gloucesters.
Rev. W R A Brown, Chaplain.
Captain R Caley, Londons.
Captain E de G Carr, Lincolns.
Rev. P Casey, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut C R Chadwick, Garrison Artillery.
Captain S J Chittenden, Machine Gun Corps.
Major T H Cockburn-Mercer, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut R H Comley, Northumberlands.
Captain G C Cooper, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut G Copeland, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J W H Craig, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut S C Cumming, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A E Curtis, Garrison Artillery.
Captain De V Dawson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Dobson, Durhams.
Rev. T F Duggan, Chaplain.
Lieut A J S Dyson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut W B Eadie, Highlanders.
Second-Lieut R A C Edkins, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain R England, Suffolks.
Lieut J E Enright, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A E Farmer, Berkshires.
Captain N J C Farmer, Engineers.
Captain A D S A Fletcher, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut E Freedman, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut F P Freeman, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut B Furrell, Londons.

WOUNDED

Major J Godman, Hussars.
Second-Lieut M J Harker, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E S Hay, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A R Hayford, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut F A Hodges, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J G Holt, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut D W Howard, Londons.
Second-Lieut W Howitt, Leicesters.
Lieut R V L Hutchings, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut P A Kennedy, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut F W Lewis, Field Artillery.
Lieut W J M Lowe, Hussars.
Rev N L Lycett, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut J F Macgregor, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C H Mapp, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut T J Meikle, Field Artillery.
Lieut O Le F Milburn, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R C B Oliver, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut W J Pickering, Hussars.
Second-Lieut E C Rees, Tank Corps.
Lieut H A Riley, East Lancs.
Captain D R E Roberts, Medicals.
Lt-Col H G Roberts, Manchesters.
Lieut D B Robertson, Londons.
Second-Lieut J P Robinson, Hussars.
Captain H A Sandford, Medicals.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Captain P B Corbett, Medicals.
Second-Lieut T A Crofts, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W L Douglas, Royal Scots.
Lieut G R J Duckworth, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G Ellis, Gloucesters.
Lieut P H Hight, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut J Holliday, Field Artillery.
Captain G A Jones, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut M A Kruger, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut G G Newbury, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G R Norman, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R B Smith, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G K Stanley, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieut R L Elleray, Sherwoods.

LONDON, April 26.

CASUALTIES ROYAL AIR FORCE.

KILLED.

Lieut C P Adam, Air Force.
Lieut F E Banbury, Geheral List.
Second-Lieut D Christie, General List.
Lieut C G Jacob, General List.
Lieut E D Jones, General List.
Second-Lieut W Smith, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut Gordon Spier, General List.
Lieut R Stonehouse, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut C M Swain, General List.
Second-Lieut S W Swaine, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut Cecil Wilson, General List.

WOUNDED.

Lieut C H Brown, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut D G Brown, General List.
Second-Lieut J Y Baird, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut G J Gaynor, South Irish Horse.
Second-Lieut P Hardy, General List.
Second-Lieut H V Lewis, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut D Maclean, General List.
Second-Lieut A E Sweeting, General List.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut E Betley, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C B Coleman, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut W C F N Hart, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut B Macpherson, General List.
Second-Lieut E S C Pearce, General List.
Captain P D Robinson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J B Taylor, General List.
Second-Lieut D P Trollip, General List.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Second-Lieut R Smith, General List.

LONDON, May 6.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Sub-Lieut Reginald C Chapelle, Volunteer Reserve.

DIED.

Lieut-Commander Edward J Case Navy.
Acting Lieut-Commander Peter Shaw, Reserve.
Lieut Thomas Muir, Volunteer Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut Robert G O Stanton, Marine Light Infantry.

DIED OF INJURIES.

Surgeon Robert W Brander, Navy.

MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.

Lieut-Commander Alexander N Lubbock, Navy.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Lieut Rutland S Fly, Volunteer Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Flight-Sub-Lt Frank Booth, Navy.

LONDON, May 8.

NAVAL DIVISION.

KILLED.

Lieut B King, Marine Light Infantry.
Lieut G J Wharf, Marine Light Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Commander B H Ellis, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut S Hepworth, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut C H Mallett, Volunteer Reserve.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut C H Bailey, Marine Light Infantry.
Sub-Lieut W G Benham, Volunteer Reserve.
Second-Lieut E E Bing, Marine Light Infantry.
Lieut A Braid, Marine Light Infantry.
Acting-Lieut F H Cooke, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut H Gowan, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut W S Hooper, Volunteer Reserve.
Second-Lieut F N Lowden, Marine Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut C E Mennel, Marine Light Infantry.
Sub-Lieut N Nesbitt, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut A A Oldham, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut F A Proffitt, Marine Light Infantry.
Lieut P A Shepherd, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut P J Smith, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut F C Stacey, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut C B Tompkins, Volunteer Reserve.
Second-Lieut N H Tregidga, Marine Light Infantry.
Sub-Lieut N G Wait, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut J M C Weir, Volunteer Reserve.

MISSING.

Sub-Lieut D A Davidson, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut E L Dunning, Volunteer Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut H W Dishop, Volunteer Reserve.
Second-Lieut S L Cailes, Marine Light Infantry.
Sub-Lieut J M Caldwell, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut H J Collings, Volunteer Reserve.
Second-Lieut F Deaton, Marine Light Infantry.
Sub-Lieut C V English, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut R G Gray, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut W C Gwynne, Marine Light Infantry.
Sub-Lieut H Hawyer, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut R E Holroyde, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut J M Jamieson, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut W C Johnson, Marine Light Infantry.
Sub-Lieut W Johnston, Volunteer Reserve.
Surgeon W A McKerrow, Navy.
Sub-Lieut E H C McNaughton, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut A M Perry, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut J T Ramwell, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut H Rawson, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut J W Stott, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut R M Strong, Volunteer Reserve.
Second-Lieut W G Stuart, Marine Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut M E Taylor, Marine Light Infantry.
Lieut-Commander J W Turrell, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut A E Walpole, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut P S Watts, Marine Light Infantry.
Captain R J Williams, Marine Light Infantry.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 9.

KILLED.

Lieut-Commander Geoffrey A Luscombe, Navy.
Lieut Whitworth B Nicholson, Navy.
Lieut George Hall, Reserve.
Lieut John W Alexander, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut John R Williams, Volunteer Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Harold R Casgrain Navy.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Gordon T Steeves, Navy.

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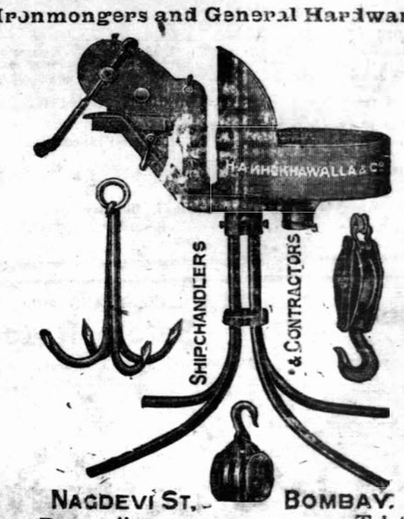

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Telegrams "PIPING." *Telephone No.* 716.

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Government of India Finance Department.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received will be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War as part of India's £100 million contribution.

ISSUE OF

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1921
Repayable on the 15th September 1921 at Rs. 100 per cent.

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1923
Repayable on the 15th September 1923 at Rs. 100 per cent.

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1925
Repayable on the 15th September 1925 at Rs. 103 per cent.

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1928
Repayable on the 15th September 1928 at Rs. 105 per cent.

AND OF

Post Office 5-Year Cash Certificates

Free of Income-tax.

Principal and Interest secured on the Revenues and Assets of the Government of India.

War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928.

ISSUE PRICE :—Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for.

INTEREST :—Payable half-yearly at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum on the 15th March and the 15th September.

Advance interest from the date of purchase to the 14th September 1918 will be paid at the time of purchase of Bonds.

Advance interest from the date of purchase to the 14th March 1919 will be paid at the time of purchase on Bonds purchased through the Post Office after the 14th September 1918.

SPECIAL RIGHTS :—War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 will be accepted at par during the currency of the Bonds as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to any future long term loan issued by the Governmentof India, whatever rate of interest is attached to such issue.

Interest on War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 will be income-tax free but will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax is levied on other income and will be liable to super-tax.

FORM OF SECURITIES :—War Bonds will be issued in the form of (a) Inscribed Stock Certificates, or (b) Promissory Notes. These will subsequently, if desired, be exchanged, free of cost, for Bearer Bonds when the latter are available.

If no preference is stated by the purchaser, War Bonds will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock Certificate.

Promissory Notes will, in order to avoid delay, be issued in the first instance in as few separate pieces as possible, but these will later on be exchanged free of charge for pieces of such denominations as may be applied for. A single Stock Certificate will be issued for the amount required.

PURCHASE OF BONDS IN THE FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTES AT BANKS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

1. War Bonds in the form of promissory notes, in denominations of Rs. 100, or multiples thereof, can be purchased from the 3rd June 1918 to the 14th September 1918 on payment of the amount due

(a) without formal application, at the Head offices, or any Indian branch of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and

(b) on application, at the office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Accountant-General or Comptroller or at any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the purchaser, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

PURCHASE OF BONDS IN THE FORM OF INSCRIBED STOCK AT GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND BANKS.

2. War Bonds in the form of inscribed stock can be obtained in denominations of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof, from the 3rd June 1918 to the 14th September 1918 on payment of the amount due and on application, from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, direct, or through any of the following offices :—

(a) Office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Accountant-General or Comptroller ;

(b) The Head Offices, or any Indian branch of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras ;

(c) Any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

PURCHASE OF BONDS AT POST OFFICES.

3. War Bonds in the form of inscribed stock or promissory notes can be purchased in denominations of Rs. 25, or multiples thereof, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000, from the 3rd June 1918 to the 21st December 1918 on payment of the amount due and on application at any post office conducting savings banks business. Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

Bonds purchased through the post office may, if so desired, be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Post and Telegraphs.

PAYMENT.

4. Payment may be made either in cash, or by cheque. In the case of purchases of Bonds at Banks cheques should be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer or the Agent of the Presidency Bank according as the purchase is made at the Head Office or at a branch of the Presidency Bank. In the case of purchases made at a Government Office or a Post Office the cheque should be drawn in favour of the officer to whom the application is presented.

Payment at post offices may also be made by withdrawal of sums at the credit of the applicant at the post office savings bank.

Payment at Head Offices of the Presidency Banks may also be made in Indian Treasury bills which will be accepted as cash at their face value less a discount calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the unexpired portion of the currency of the bill.

BROKERAGE.

5. Brokerage of one-eighth per cent. will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers by the Presidency Banks on any payment in cash or by cheque made through them for purchase of War Bonds.

Brokerage of one-eighth per cent. will be allowed to recognised bankers and brokers on applications for War Bonds, bearing their stamp, presented to the Controller of Currency or to any Accountant-General or Comptroller, or at any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Brokerage of one-sixteenth per cent. will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers by the Presidency Banks on any payment in the form of Indian Treasury bills made through them for purchase of War Bonds.

POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES
(Free of Income-tax)

FOR

Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 500

PAYABLE 5 YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

ISSUE PRICE

Rs. 7-12, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 38-12, Rs. 77-8 and Rs. 387-8.

6. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates may be purchased at any time at any post office conducting savings bank business subject to a maximum holding of Rs. 10,000 by any one person.

7. These certificates may be cashed at the post office of issue at any time during the 5-year period at rates not in any case less than the amount originally paid for the Certificates. These and other particulars can be ascertained at any post office.

Relieves immediately without injection

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Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

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LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.
5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

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The set consists of a highly nickel plated frame and handle, stropping handle, seven blades, etc. This assures a perfectly smooth shave.

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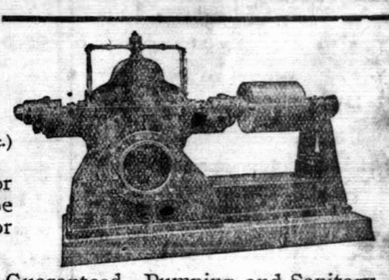

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUBBAY, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Bombay.